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SUMMARY MANPOWER INDICATORS

FOR

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 4
SUBDISTRICTS A, B, C, D
CHINATOWN/NORTH BEACH/
INNER RICHMOND

DOCUMENTS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Manpower Administration, Region IX
450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36084
San Francisco, California 94102

SUMMARY MANPOWER INDICATORS

FOR

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 4
SUBDISTRICTS A, B, C, D
CHINATOWN/NORTH BEACH/
INNER RICHMOND

NOTE -- AN ASTERISK (*) FOLLOWING A DATA ITEM INDICATES A DISCLOSURE SUPPRESSION. THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS DID NOT RELEASE DATA WHEN TOO FEW INDIVIDUALS WERE COUNTED IN A PARTICULAR CATEGORY IN ORDER TO PREVENT DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ABOUT INDIVIDUALS. THE SUPPRESSED DATA IS COUNTED AS ZERO WHEN USED IN CALCULATIONS. THE ASTERISK WILL APPEAR WHEN A SUPPRESSION OCCURRED IN ANY NUMBER USED IN THE CALCULATION OF THE ITEM. FOR EXAMPLE, WHERE A SUPPRESSION OCCURRED IN A TOTAL, ALL PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM THAT TOTAL WILL SHOW THE SUPPRESSION ASTERISK.

SPANISH AMERICAN -- IN 42 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THIS POPULATION IS IDENTIFIED AS -PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE-; IN FIVE SOUTHWESTERN STATES, AS -PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE OR SPANISH SURNAME-; AND IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES, AS -PERSONS OF PUERTO RICAN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE-.

SPANISH AMERICANS ARE ALSO COUNTED IN THE RACIAL CATEGORIES AS WHITE, BLACK OR OTHER RACES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
DATA SYSTEMS AND REPORTS, REGION IX

IN COOPERATION WITH
OFFICE OF PLANNING, EVALUATION AND RESEARCH
MR. WILLIAM B. HEWITT, DIRECTOR

MANPOWER PACKAGE NO. 1
SECOND COUNT (POPULATION) SUMMARY TAPE
FOURTH COUNT (POPULATION) SUMMARY TAPE

D REF 331.0979 Su63 pt.5

Summary manpower
indicators for San
[1972]

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Summary
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Indicators
for
San Francisco
District 4
Chinatown/
North Beach/
Inner Richmond
1970

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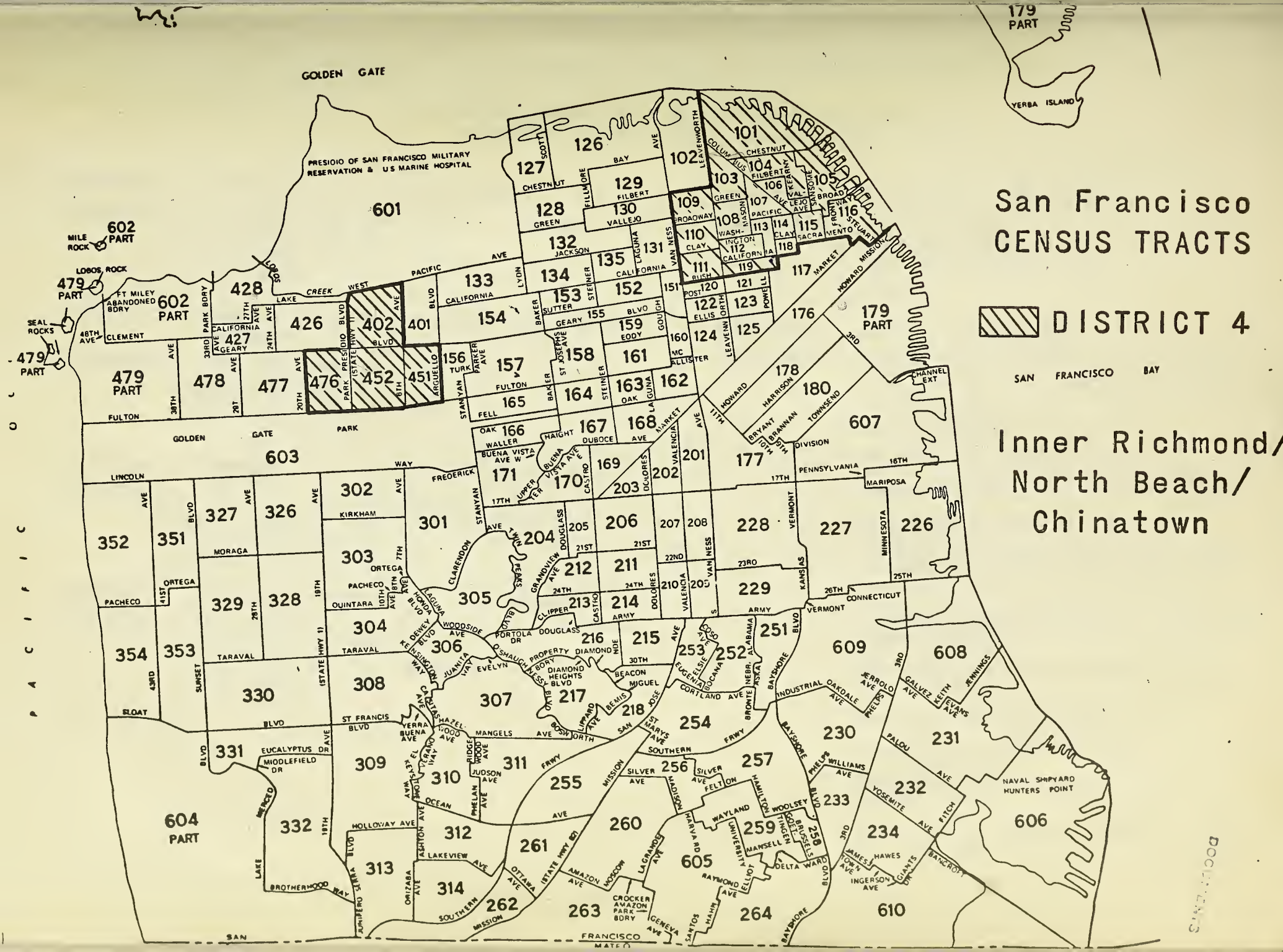
San Francisco CENSUS TRACTS

DISTRICT 4

Inner Richmond/ North Beach/ Chinatown



SAN FRANCISCO CENSUS TRACTS OF DISTRICTS AND SUBDISTRICTS
AGGREGATED FOR THE SUMMARY MANPOWER PACKAGE

DISTRICT 1 Western Addition, Haight Ashbury

SUBDISTRICT A 133, 134, 135, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155
B 157, 158, 164, 165, 167
C 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 168
D 166, 171

DISTRICT 2 Hunters Point, Bayview, Ocean View, Merced, Ingleside

SUBDISTRICT A 606, 608, 609, 231, 232
B 230, 233, 234, 610
C 257, 258, 259, 264, 605
D 312, 313, 314

DISTRICT 3 Mission

SUBDISTRICT A 169, 177, 201, 202, 203
B 205, 206, 207, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214
C 208, 209, 228, 229
D 215, 251, 252, 253, 254

DISTRICT 4 Chinatown, North Beach, Inner Richmond

SUBDISTRICT A 101, 104, 105, 106, 115, 116
B 103, 107, 114, 118
C 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 119
D 402, 451, 452, 476

DISTRICT 5 Central City, Potrero Hill

SUBDISTRICT A 120, 122, 124
B 117, 121, 123, 125
C 176, 178, 179, 180, 607
D 226, 227

DISTRICT 6 Western San Francisco

SUBDISTRICT A Marina, Pacific Heights, Inner Richmond
102, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 601, 401, 156

B Outer Richmond

602, 426, 427, 428, 477, 478, 479

C Golden Gate Park, Sunset, Great Highway

302, 303, 326, 327, 351, 352, 603

D Parkside, St. Francis Wood, Park Merced
304, 308, 309, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 353, 354, 604

E Parnassus Heights, Forest Hill, Sunnyside Diamond Heights

170, 204, 216, 217, 218, 301, 305, 306, 307, 310, 311

F Excelsior, Mission Terrace

255, 256, 260, 261, 262, 263

G Excelsior, Portola, Cayvga Park, Crocker Amazon

230, 233, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263

The availability of data from the 1970 Census of Population on computer tapes provides Census users with unique opportunities to tailor output to individual requirements and to execute the statistical operations necessary to sharpen the analysis of economic and social conditions in the United States.

The Manpower Administration has taken full advantage of the opportunities presented by the 1970 Census and of computer technology by compiling a series of reports based on information contained in the second and fourth count summary tapes. These reports, which include much unpublished data, were prepared cooperatively by Federal, State, and local research personnel. They are specially geared to the informational needs of manpower program managers and staff specialists, manpower planners, and research workers in human resource programs. The use of computers permitted the creation of manpower profiles for administrative areas; thus, in addition to the usual geography--States, counties, cities, etc.--the reports in this series also include information on Department of Labor's administrative areas and those of State Employment Security agencies and other associated organizations.

The major reports prepared from the second and fourth count summary tapes are:

1. Summary Manpower Indicators
2. Detailed Manpower Indicators
3. Inter-Area Manpower Comparisons
4. Manpower Indicator Atlas

The reports were planned and written in the Manpower Administration, Region IX Data Systems and Reports Division, Walter Postle, Chief, in cooperation with staff of the Employment Security research and analysis staffs in Arizona, California, Hawaii, and Nevada.

Special thanks are due to Susan Holland, Economist in the Region IX-X Office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, who prepared the bulk of the Summary Manpower Indicators report; to Bruce Bargmeyer, Manpower Development Specialist in the Region IX Data Systems and Reports Division, who worked tirelessly in bringing this project to completion; to William Grannell, Research Analyst in the California Department of Human Resources Development who made substantial contributions to the inter-area comparison report; to Susan Wisler, Manpower Economist in the Nevada Employment Security Department; to Richard Froncek of the Arizona Employment Security Commission and Fred Pang, Research Statistician in the Hawaii Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. Out thanks are also due to Carl Quong and his expert staff in the Applications Programming Group of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, University of California, who prepared the computer programs for this project.

Floyd E Edwards

FLOYD E. EDWARDS
Regional Manpower Administrator
Region IX, San Francisco
June 1972

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MANPOWER PROFILE

RACIAL AND ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE AREA IN APRIL 1970 WAS 88,294 WITH A RACIAL COMPOSITION OF WHITES, 45,258 (51.3 PERCENT); BLACKS, 1,390* (1.6* PERCENT); OTHER RACES, 41,646* (47.2* PERCENT). THE SPANISH AMERICAN ETHNIC GROUP (ALSO COUNTED PRIMARILY IN THE WHITE RACE, BUT INCLUDES SOME BLACKS AND OTHER RACES) ACCOUNTED FOR 4,599* (5.2* PERCENT OF THE POPULATION). PERSONS OF FOREIGN STOCK MADE UP 57,309 (64.9 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION).

AGE

ONE HALF OF THE MALE WHITE POPULATION WAS BELOW 38.4 YEARS OLD, COMPARED WITH 29.4* YEARS FOR MALE BLACKS, 33.4* YEARS FOR MALES IN OTHER RACES, AND 34.1* YEARS FOR MALE SPANISH-AMERICANS. THE RESPECTIVE MEDIAN AGES FOR FEMALES WERE--WHITE 42.4 YEARS, BLACK 25.8* YEARS, OTHER RACES 30.9* YEARS AND SPANISH-AMERICANS 33.2* YEARS. SOME 60,227 (68.2 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION) WERE IN THE PRIME WORKING AGE GROUP, 16 TO 64 YEARS OLD. PERSONS OVER 65 ACCOUNTED FOR 13,150 (14.9 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION).

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN THIS AREA WAS 47,526 COMPRISED OF 27,244 (57.3 PERCENT) WHITES, 779* (1.6* PERCENT) BLACKS, 19,503* (41.0* PERCENT) OTHER RACES, AND 2,531* (5.3* PERCENT) SPANISH-AMERICANS. THE TOTAL LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE WAS 65.0 PERCENT.
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN THE AREA TOTALED 44,928 WITH 25,735 (57.3 PERCENT) WHITES AT WORK, 717*(1.6* PERCENT) BLACKS, 18,476* (41.1* PERCENT) OTHER RACES, AND 2,331* (5.2* PERCENT) SPANISH-AMERICANS. THE LARGEST NUMBER OF JOBS OCCURRED IN THE FOLLOWING FOUR MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS --

SERVICES
RETAIL TRADE
MANUFACTURING
FIN, INS AND REAL ESTATE

FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS EMPLOYED 6,142 PERSONS IN NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS, 13.7 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYED IN THE AREA.

THE OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS EMPLOYING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUP WERE --

	ALL RACES	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH-AMERICAN
TOTAL EMPLOYED, NUMBER	44,928	25,735	717*	18,476*	2,331*
HORIZONTAL PERCENT	100.0	57.3	1.6*	41.1*	5.2*
VERTICAL PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WHITE COLLAR WORKERS	62.2*	75.1*	55.4*	44.4*	53.1*
BLUE COLLAR WORKERS	20.0*	12.8*	21.2	29.9*	22.5*
SERVICE WORKERS	17.6	11.9*	21.2*	25.4*	24.4*
FARM WORKERS	0.3	0.2	2.2*	0.3*	0.0*

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN LOW PAY AND LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS WAS 9.0 PERCENT FOR WHITES, 18.7* PERCENT FOR BLACKS, 23.6* PERCENT FOR OTHER RACES, AND 19.6* PERCENT FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS.

UNEMPLOYMENT TOTALED 2,598 OR 5.5 PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE. APRIL 1970 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY RACE/ETHNIC GROUPS WERE--WHITES, 5.5 PERCENT; BLACKS 8.0* PERCENT; OTHER RACES, 5.3* PERCENT; SPANISH-AMERICANS, 7.9* PERCENT. PERSONS OVER 16 YEARS OLD NOT IN THE ARMED FORCES, NOT AT WORK AND NOT LOOKING FOR WORK TOTALED 25,669. OF THESE 0.5 PERCENT WERE IN INSTITUTIONS AND 17.1 PERCENT WERE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL. THERE WERE 2,429* PERSONS IN THE AREA BETWEEN 16-64 YEARS OLD WHO WERE DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED.

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS

DURING THE CALENDER YEAR 1969, ONE HALF OF THE FAMILIES IN THE AREA RECEIVED UNDER $9,878 PER YEAR. SOME 2,019 (10.7 PERCENT OF THE FAMILIES) RECEIVED LESS THAN THE POVERTY LEVEL WHILE 4,710 (24.9 PERCENT) RECEIVED MORE THAN $15,000. IN 1969, ONE HALF OF THE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED LESS THAN $5,005; 5,567 (21.0 PERCENT OF THESE INDIVIDUALS) WERE BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, WHILE 1,346 (5.1 PERCENT) HAD INCOMES OVER $15,000. MEDIAN WHITE FAMILY INCOME WAS $11,186 COMPARED WITH $10,686* FOR BLACKS, $8,767* FOR OTHER RACES, AND $9,217* FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS.

FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY RECEIVED A MEAN INCOME OF $1,827 IN 1969; 11.4 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY FAMILIES RECEIVED PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME. OF THE POVERTY FAMILIES, 399 (19.8 PERCENT) WERE HEADED BY WOMEN.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN POVERTY WAS 12,697 (14.4 PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS).
THE 'NEAR POOR' PERSONS WITH INCOME LESS THAN 125 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY LEVEL TOTALED 17,264 (19.6 PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS) WHILE THE 'POOR POOR' PERSONS WITH INCOME LESS THAN 75 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY LEVEL NUMBERED 9,015 (10.2 PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS).

VETERANS

AMONG MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 11,875 (33.9 PERCENT) WERE VETERANS. MEN WHO SERVED DURING THE VIETNAM WAR PERIOD NUMBERED 1,824; DURING THE KOREAN CONFLICT, 1,808. SOME 390 HAD SERVED IN BOTH KOREA AND WORLD WAR II. SERVICE IN PREVIOUS PERIODS ACCOUNTED FOR 7,853 VETERANS.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OVER 25 YEARS OLD, 24,387 (41.1 PERCENT) HAD LESS THAN A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION. HOWEVER, 58.9 PERCENT HAD GRADUATED FROM HIGH SCHOOL AND 19.0 PERCENT WERE COLLEGE GRADUATES. ONE HALF OF THE WHITE POPULATION IN THIS AGE GROUP HAD AT LEAST 13.2 YEARS OF EDUCATION, COMPARED WITH 12.3* YEARS FOR BLACKS, 10.1* YEARS FOR OTHER RACES AND 12.4* YEARS FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT RATES FOR PERSONS 16-21 YEARS OLD WERE 43.9 PERCENT FOR THE WHITE POPULATION, 28.4* PERCENT FOR BLACKS, 82.0* PERCENT FOR OTHER RACES, AND 52.9* PERCENT FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS. OF THE POPULATION 16-21 YEARS OLD, SOME 2,802 (33.6 PERCENT) WERE NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL; OF THIS TOTAL 2,039 WERE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND 763 WERE SCHOOL DROPOUTS. ABOUT 24.7 PERCENT OF THE GRADUATES AND 57.3 PERCENT OF THE DROPOUTS WERE UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
RUN DATE - 11/03/72.
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

TABLE 1
POPULATION BY RACE, ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND AGE
(SECOND COUNT DATA)1/

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 4
SUBDISTRICTS A, B, C, D
CHINATOWN/NORTH BEACH/
INNER RICHMOND

RACIAL GROUP

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THIS AREA IN APRIL 1970 WAS 88,364 COMPOSED OF 43,546 (49.3 PERCENT) RACIAL MINORITIES (BLACK AND OTHER RACES) AND 44,818 (50.7 PERCENT WHITES. THE SPANISH-AMERICAN ETHNIC GROUP, WHICH CAN INCLUDE WHITES, BLACKS OR OTHER RACES, ACCOUNTED FOR 4,599* (5.2* PERCENT) OF THE POPULATION. THE AREA'S POPULATION INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN EACH RACIAL GROUP -

	NUMBER			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION (VERTICAL)			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION (HORIZONTAL)		
RACIAL GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL ALL RACES	88,364	42,678	45,686	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	48.3	51.7
WHITE	44,818	20,265	24,553	50.7	47.5	53.7	100.0	45.2	54.8
BLACK	1,559	783	776	1.8	1.8	1.7	100.0	50.2	49.8
AMERICAN-INDIAN	116	59	57	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	50.9	49.1
JAPANESE	1,927	790	1,137	2.2	1.9	2.5	100.0	41.0	59.0
CHINESE	37,235	19,247	17,988	42.1	45.1	39.4	100.0	51.7	48.3
FILIPINO	1,903	1,132	771	2.2	2.7	1.7	100.0	59.5	40.5
HAWAIIAN	107	60	47	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	56.1	43.9
KOREAN	241	110	131	0.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	45.6	54.4
OTHER	458	232	226	0.5	0.5	0.5	100.0	50.7	49.3
ETHNIC GROUP (4TH COUNT DATA)									
SPANISH-AMERICAN	4,599*	2,212*	2,387*	5.2*	5.2*	5.2*	100.0	48.1*	51.9*

AGE

ONE-HALF THE POPULATION OF THIS AREA WAS BELOW 35.9 YEARS OF AGE. THE TABLE BELOW SHOWS THE NUMBER AND PERCENT OF INDIVIDUALS IN SELECTED AGE GROUPS. AGE DISTRIBUTION IS ONLY AVAILABLE IN THE SECOND COUNT BY TOTAL, WHITE, BLACK AND OTHER RACES. THE AGES SHOWN ARE AS OF APRIL 1970.

AGE GROUP	TOTAL	PERCENT	WHITE	PERCENT	BLACK	PERCENT	OTHER RACES	PERCENT
TOTAL	88,364	100.0	44,818	100.0	1,513*	100.0*	42,033*	100.0*
UNDER 6 YEARS	4,946	5.6	1,645	3.7	120*	7.9*	3,181*	7.6*
6-9 YEARS	4,771	5.4	1,207	2.7	121*	8.0*	3,443*	8.2*
10-11 YEARS	1,994	2.3	465	1.0	48*	3.2*	1,481*	3.5*
12-13 YEARS	2,061	2.3	453	1.0	63*	4.2*	1,545*	3.7*
14-15 YEARS	2,125	2.4	494	1.1	46*	3.0*	1,585*	3.8*
16 YEARS AND OVER	73,476	83.2	40,794	91.0	1,138*	75.2*	31,544*	75.0*
16-21 YEARS	8,625	9.8	2,847	6.4	172*	11.4*	5,606*	13.3*
22-44 YEARS	30,845	34.9	18,122	40.4	551*	36.4*	12,172*	29.0*
40 YEARS AND OVER	39,800	45.0	22,499	50.2	504*	33.3*	16,797*	40.0*
45 YEARS AND OVER	34,006	38.5	19,825	44.2	415*	27.4*	13,766*	32.7*
50 YEARS AND OVER	28,278	32.0	16,931	37.8	312*	20.6*	11,035*	26.3*
55 YEARS AND OVER	23,214	26.3	14,083	31.4	238*	15.7*	8,893*	21.2*
60 YEARS AND OVER	18,191	20.6	11,249	25.1	155*	10.2*	6,787*	16.1*
65 YEARS AND OVER	13,038	14.8	8,330	18.6	113*	7.5*	4,595*	10.9*

1/ DATA ON THIS TABLE IS FROM 100 PERCENT COUNT. ALL OTHER TABLES ARE CENSUS 20, 15, AND 5 PERCENT SAMPLE DATA.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
RUN DATE - 11/03/72.
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 4
SUBDISTRICTS A, B, C, D
CHINATOWN/NORTH BEACH/
INNER RICHMOND

TABLE 2
TOTAL POPULATION
BY AGE, SEX, RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

AGE	TOTAL PERSONS	MALES TOTAL	MALES WHITE	MALES BLACK	MALES OTHER RACES	MALES SPANISH AMERICAN	FEMALES TOTAL	FEMALES WHITE	FEMALES BLACK	FEMALES OTHER RACES	FEMALES SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL AGES	88294	42480	20438	637*	21405*	2212*	45814	24820	753*	20241*	2387*
UNDER 10 YEARS	8632	4370	1292	63*	3015*	303*	4262	1302	130*	2830*	287*
10 TO 13 YEARS	4150	2077	518	42*	1517*	134*	2073	493	41*	1539*	68*
14 TO 15 YEARS	2135	1032	251	41*	740*	67*	1103	262	22*	819*	29*
16 TO 17 YEARS	2021	1016	195	4	817*	35*	1005	247	18*	740*	85*
18 TO 19 YEARS	2682	1279	340	22*	917*	40*	1403	498	7*	898*	60*
20 TO 21 YEARS	3625	1580	614	29*	937*	69*	2045	898	36*	1111*	125*
22 TO 24 YEARS	5659	2290	1397	38*	855*	115*	3369	2363	110*	896*	150*
25 TO 34 YEARS	14022	7008	4558	132*	2318*	378*	7014	4523	103*	2388*	458*
35 TO 44 YEARS	11228	5704	3022	65*	2617*	254*	5524	2445	61*	3018*	268*
45 TO 54 YEARS	10742	5395	2755	86*	2554*	273*	5347	3183	86*	2078*	254*
55 TO 64 YEARS	10248	4857	2384	75*	2398*	290*	5391	3341	70*	1980*	331*
65 YEARS AND OVER	13150	5872	3112	40*	2720*	254*	7278	5265	69*	1944*	272*
SELECTED GROUPS											
16 YEARS AND OVER	73377	35001	18377	491*	16133*	1708*	38376	22763	560*	15053*	2003*
16 TO 21 YEARS	8328	3875	1149	55*	2671*	144*	4453	1643	61*	2749*	270*
16 TO 64 YEARS	60227	29129	15265	451*	13413*	1454*	31098	17498	491*	13109*	1731*
45 YEARS AND OVER	34140	16124	8251	201*	7672*	817*	18016	11789	225*	6002*	857*
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
TOTAL, ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0	100.0	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*
UNDER 10 YEARS	9.8	10.3	6.3	9.9*	14.1*	13.7*	9.3	5.2	17.3*	14.0*	12.0*
10 TO 13 YEARS	4.7	4.9	2.5	6.6*	7.1*	6.1*	4.5	2.0	5.4*	7.6*	2.8*
14 TO 15 YEARS	2.4	2.4	1.2	6.4*	3.5*	3.0*	2.4	1.1	2.9*	4.0*	1.2*
16 TO 17 YEARS	2.3	2.4	1.0	.6*	3.8*	1.6*	2.2	1.0	2.4*	3.7*	3.6*
18 TO 19 YEARS	3.0	3.0	1.7	3.5*	4.3*	1.8*	3.1	2.0	.9*	4.4*	2.5*
20 TO 21 YEARS	4.1	3.7	3.0	4.6*	4.4*	3.1*	4.5	3.6	4.8*	5.5*	5.2*
22 TO 24 YEARS	6.4	5.4	6.8	6.0*	4.0*	5.2*	7.4	9.5	14.6*	4.4*	6.3*
25 TO 34 YEARS	15.9	16.5	22.3	20.7*	10.8*	17.1*	15.3	18.2	13.7*	11.8*	19.2*
35 TO 44 YEARS	12.7	13.4	14.8	10.2*	12.2*	11.5*	12.1	9.9	8.1*	14.9*	11.2*
45 TO 54 YEARS	12.2	12.7	13.5	13.5*	11.9*	12.3*	11.7	12.8	11.4*	10.3*	10.6*
55 TO 64 YEARS	11.6	11.4	11.7	11.8*	11.2*	13.1*	11.8	13.5	9.3*	9.8*	13.9*
65 YEARS AND OVER	14.9	13.8	15.2	6.3*	12.7*	11.5*	15.9	21.2	9.2*	9.6*	11.4*
SELECTED GROUPS											
16 YEARS AND OVER	83.1	82.4	89.9	77.1*	75.4*	77.2*	83.8	91.7	74.4*	74.4*	83.9*
16 TO 21 YEARS	9.4	9.1	5.6	8.6*	12.5*	6.5*	9.7	6.6	8.1*	13.6*	11.3*
16 TO 64 YEARS	68.2	68.6	74.7	70.8*	62.7*	65.7*	67.9	70.5	65.2*	64.8*	72.5*
45 YEARS AND OVER	38.7	38.0	40.4	31.6*	35.8*	36.9*	39.3	47.5	29.9*	29.7*	35.9*
MEDIAN AGE	36.1	36.0	38.4	29.4*	33.4*	34.1*	36.2	42.4	25.8*	30.9*	33.2*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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RUN DATE - 11/03/72.
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

TABLE 3
SPANISH INDICATORS, ORIGIN OF FOREIGN STOCK 1/,
VETERAN STATUS AND MOBILITY,
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 4
SUBDISTRICTS A, B, C, D
CHINATOWN/NORTH BEACH/
INNER RICHMOND

SPANISH INDICATORS	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN 2/	2,922	2,574	0	348*	2,922*
PERSONS OF PUERTO RICAN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE	53	44	0	9*	50*
PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE	3,171	2,851	40	280*	3,136*
PERSONS OF SPANISH SURNAME,NOT OF SPANISH LANGUAGE	1,469	767	0	702*	1,463*
TOTAL FOREIGN STOCK 1/	57,309	19,696	19*	37,594*	3,337*
EUROPE	14,885	14,724	0	161*	882*
ASIA	37,698	1,331	0	36,367*	1,082*
CHINA	29,230	398	0	28,832*	330*
JAPAN	1,449	84	0	1,365*	27
OTHER ASIA	7,019	849	0	6,170*	725*
CANADA	1,490	1,364	0	126*	68*
MEXICO	536	504	0	32*	481*
OTHER AMERICA	932	800	6*	126*	680*
ALL OTHER AND NOT REPORTED	1,768	973	13*	782*	144*
VETERAN STATUS, MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER					
TOTAL MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	35,001	18,377	491*	16,133*	1,708*
CURRENTLY IN ARMED FORCES	171	145	4*	22*	0
VETERAN	11,875	8,087	194*	3,594*	629*
VIETNAM	1,824	1,353	38*	433*	80*
KOREA	1,808	1,202	32*	574*	89*
KOREA AND WORLD WAR II	390	304	13*	73*	36*
OTHER SERVICE	7,853	5,228	111*	2,514*	424*
NONVETERAN	22,819	9,970	207*	12,642*	1,079*
VIETNAM VETERANS AS PERCENT OF TOTAL MALES	5.2	7.4	7.7*	2.7*	4.7*
RESIDENCE IN 1965,					
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN 1970	84,216	43,625	1,241*	39,350*	4,312*
SAME HOUSE	37,017	17,813	584*	18,620*	1,637*
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN U.S.	32,036	21,315	536*	10,185*	1,923*
SAME COUNTY	18,157	9,486	271*	8,400*	1,226*
DIFFERENT COUNTY	13,879	11,829	265*	1,785*	697*
SAME STATE	6,424	5,322	87*	1,015*	463*
DIFFERENT STATE	7,455	6,507	178*	770*	234*
ABROAD	10,850	1,784	6	9,060*	615*
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	4,313	2,713	115*	1,485*	137*

1/ FOREIGN BORN OR OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE.
2/ BASED ON SELF-IDENTIFICATION. THIS CLASSIFICATION IS INDEPENDENT OF SPANISH LANGUAGE AND SURNAME COUNTS

TABLE 4
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS	87,289	44,428	1,355*	41,506*	4,601*
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	40,457	25,948	657*	13,852*	1,966*
FAMILY HEAD	18,934	9,471	288*	9,175*	1,035*
MALE	16,218	7,853	156*	8,209*	833*
FEMALE	2,716	1,618	132*	966*	202*
AS PERCENT OF TOTAL FAMILY HEADS	14.3	17.1	45.8*	10.5*	19.5*
PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL 1/	21,523	16,477	369*	4,677*	931*
MALE	10,662	7,360	199*	3,103*	503*
FEMALE	10,861	9,117	170	1,574	428
WIFE OF HEAD	15,263	7,455	131*	7,677*	835*
CHILD OF HEAD	22,790	6,087	366*	16,337*	1,257*
OTHER RELATIVE OF HEAD	4,439	1,676	97*	2,666*	182*
NONRELATIVE OF HEAD (INCLUDES ROOMER,FRIEND,ETC.)	4,340	3,262	104*	974*	361*
POPULATION PER HOUSEHOLD	2.2	1.7	2.1*	3.0*	2.3*
PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS	1,005	830	101*	74*	45*
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	139	129	10*	0	0
MALE	42	42	0	0	0
FEMALE	97	87	10*	0	0
IN ROOMING HOUSE	502	428	45*	29*	20*
IN MILITARY BARRACKS	0	0	0	0	0
IN COLLEGE DORMITORY	68	68	0	0	0
IN OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	296	205	46*	45*	25
FAMILIES BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN AND TYPE					
FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	7,905	2,596	146*	5,163*	479*
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	41.8	27.4	50.7*	56.3*	46.3*
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES	6,683	2,014	48*	4,621*	353*
OTHER FAMILY WITH MALE HEAD	161	31	14*	116*	0
FAMILY WITH FEMALE HEAD	1,061	551	84*	426*	126*
FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS	3,483	1,306	52*	2,125*	244*
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	18.4	13.8	18.1*	23.2*	23.6*
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES	3,190	1,134	14*	2,042*	201*
OTHER FAMILY WITH MALE HEAD	36	12	0	24*	0
FAMILY WITH FEMALE HEAD	257	160	38*	59*	43*
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS BY RESIDENCE WITH PARENTS					
TOTAL PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS	16,938	4,560	361*	12,017*	1,008*
PERCENT LIVING WITH BOTH PARENTS	82.9	72.2	19.7*	88.8*	69.2*
PERCENT LIVING WITH ONE PARENT	14.0	23.3	61.5*	9.0*	27.7*
PERCENT LIVING WITH NEITHER PARENT	3.1	4.5	18.8*	2.2*	3.1*

1/ A HOUSEHOLD HEAD LIVING ALONE OR WITH NONRELATIVES ONLY.

TABLE 5
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS BY AGE, AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF MEN 16-64 YEARS OLD, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, PERSONS AGE 25 + OVER		TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
ELEMENTARY	0-4 YEARS	8,677	1,483	54*	7,140*	269*
	5-7 YEARS	5,756	1,853	76*	3,827*	282*
	8 YEARS	3,661	2,239	95*	1,327*	228*
HIGH SCHOOL	1-3 YEARS	6,293	3,829	133*	2,331*	398*
	4 YEARS	14,479	9,614	201*	4,664*	970*
COLLEGE	1-3 YEARS	9,227	6,823	104*	2,300*	466*
	4 YEARS OR MORE	11,297	8,747	124*	2,426*	419*
PERCENT WITH LESS THAN 8 YEARS		24.3	9.6	16.5*	45.7*	18.2*
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE		58.9	72.8	54.5*	39.1*	61.2*
PERCENT COLLEGE GRADUATE		19.0	25.3	15.8*	10.1*	13.8*
MEDIAN YEARS COMPLETED		12.5	13.2	12.3*	10.1*	12.4*
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, PERSONS 18-24 YEARS OLD						
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE		70.5	67.5	65.7*	73.9*	60.8*
PERCENT COLLEGE GRADUATE		14.8	22.0	7.9*	7.1*	18.8*
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, BY AGE						
TOTAL ENROLLED, 14-34 YEARS OLD		10,880	3,406	176*	7,298*	440*
14-15 YEARS		2,108	501	70*	1,537*	96*
16-21 YEARS		5,703	1,226	33*	4,444*	219*
16-17 YEARS		1,947	354	21*	1,572*	99*
18-19 YEARS		1,883	352	12*	1,519*	56*
20-21 YEARS		1,873	520	0	1,353*	64*
22-24 YEARS		1,430	752	29	649*	61*
25-34 YEARS		1,639	927	44*	668*	64*
PERCENT OF POPULATION IN SCHOOL, BY AGE						
TOTAL, 14-34 YEARS		36.1	21.1	31.3*	54.3*	27.3*
14-15 YEARS		98.7	97.7	111.1*	98.6*	100.0*
16-21 YEARS		68.5	43.9	28.4*	82.0*	52.9*
16-17 YEARS		96.3	80.1	95.5*	101.0*	82.5*
18-19 YEARS		70.2	42.0	41.4*	83.7*	56.0*
20-21 YEARS		51.7	34.4	0. *	66.1*	33.0*
22-24 YEARS		25.3	20.0	19.6*	37.1*	23.0*
25-34 YEARS		11.7	10.2	18.7*	14.2*	7.7*
TOTAL MEN 16-64 YEARS OLD WITH LESS THAN 3 YEARS OF COLLEGE COMPLETED 1/		21,628*	9,304*	419*	11,905*	677*
WITH VOCATIONAL TRAINING		5,435*	2,949*	65*	2,421*	164*
PERCENT OF 16-64 YEARS OLD WITH LESS THAN 3 YEARS COLLEGE		25.1*	31.7*	15.5*	20.3*	24.2*

1/ BASED ON 5 PERCENT SAMPLE

TABLE 6
EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL, MALE AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL BOTH SEXES, 16 YEARS AND OVER	73,377	41,140	1,051*	31,186*	3,711*
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	47,708	27,400	783*	19,525*	2,531*
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	65.0	66.6	74.5*	62.6*	68.2*
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	47,526	27,244	779*	19,503*	2,531*
EMPLOYED	44,928	25,735	717*	18,476*	2,331*
UNEMPLOYED	2,598	1,509	62*	1,027*	200*
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.5	5.5	8.0*	5.3*	7.9*
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	25,669	13,740	268*	11,661*	1,180*
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	121	111	10*	0	0
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	4,379	1,290	65*	3,024*	229*
OTHER UNDER 65 YEARS	10,502	5,713	108*	4,681*	545*
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	2,429*	1,369*	117*	943*	76*
OTHER OVER 65 YEARS	10,667	6,626	85*	3,956*	406*
TOTAL MALE, 16 YEARS AND OVER	35,001	18,377	491*	16,133*	1,708*
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	25,337	14,073	383*	10,881*	1,327*
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	72.4	76.6	78.0*	67.4*	77.7*
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	25,166	13,928	379*	10,859*	1,327*
EMPLOYED	23,537	13,003	348*	10,186*	1,183*
UNEMPLOYED	1,629	925	31*	673*	144*
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.5	6.6	8.2*	6.2*	10.9*
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	9,664	4,304	108*	5,252*	381*
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	37	37	0	0	0
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	2,364	635	31*	1,698*	114*
OTHER UNDER 65 YEARS	2,760	1,429	51*	1,280*	112*
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	1,228*	678*	45*	505*	21*
OTHER OVER 65 YEARS	4,503	2,203	26*	2,274*	155*
TOTAL FEMALE, 16 YEARS AND OVER	38,376	22,763	560*	15,053*	2,003*
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	22,371	13,327	400*	8,644*	1,204*
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	58.3	58.5	71.4*	57.4*	60.1*
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	22,360	13,316	400*	8,644*	1,204*
EMPLOYED	21,391	12,732	369*	8,290*	1,148*
UNEMPLOYED	969	584	31*	354*	56*
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.3	4.4	7.8*	4.1*	4.7*
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	16,005	9,436	160*	6,409*	799*
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	84	74	10*	0	0
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	2,015	655	34*	1,326*	115*
OTHER UNDER 65 YEARS	7,742	4,284	57*	3,401*	433*
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	1,201*	691*	72*	438*	55*
OTHER OVER 65 YEARS	6,164	4,423	59*	1,682*	251*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
RUN DATE - 11/03/72.
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 4
SUBDISTRICTS A, B, C, D
CHINATOWN/NORTH BEACH/
INNER RICHMOND

TABLE 7
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SCHOOL COMPLETION FOR 16-21 YEAR OLDS,
AND BY DISABILITY STATUS FOR 16-64 YEAR OLDS,
BY SEX, RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	MALES					FEMALES				
16-21 YEAR OLDS NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL	981	581	15*	385*	61	1821	933	36*	852*	134*
NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	312	139	12*	161*	16	451	168	6*	277*	47*
PERCENT OF ALL 16-21 YEAR OLDS	8.1	12.1	21.8*	6.0*	11.1*	10.1	10.2	9.8*	10.1*	17.4*
EMPLOYED OR IN ARMED FORCES	157	81	7*	69*	0	169	47	6*	116*	24*
UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN LABOR FORCE	155	58	5*	92*	16	282	121	0	161*	23*
PERCENT OF NONHIGH SCHOOL GRADS.	49.7	41.7	41.7*	57.1*	100.0	62.5	72.0	0. *	58.1*	48.9*
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	669	442	3	224*	45	1370	765	30*	575*	87*
EMPLOYED OR IN ARMED FORCES	478	314	3	161*	34	1058	586	26*	446*	69*
UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN LABOR FORCE	191	128	0	63*	11	312	179	4*	129*	18*
PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	28.6	29.0	0.	28.1*	24.4	22.8	23.4	13.3*	22.4*	20.7*
16-64 YEAR OLDS NOT INMATES AND NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 1/ TOTAL	26040*	14338*	388*	11314*	831*	28257*	16325*	383*	11549*	802*
NOT DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	22917*	12579*	343*	9995*	704*	26266*	15124*	276*	10866*	727*
IN LABOR FORCE	21066*	11787*	343*	8936*	576*	19782*	11998*	276*	7508*	524*
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	91.9*	93.7*	100.0*	89.4*	81.8*	75.3*	79.3*	100.0*	69.1*	72.1*
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	3123*	1759*	45*	1319*	127*	1991*	1201*	107*	683*	75*
IN LABOR FORCE	1895*	1081*	0	814*	106*	790*	510*	35*	245*	20*
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	60.7*	61.5*	0. *	61.7*	83.5*	39.7*	42.5*	32.7*	35.9*	26.7*
EMPLOYED	1674*	974*	0	700*	84*	731*	473*	35*	223*	20*
UNEMPLOYED	221*	107*	0	114*	22	59	37*	0	22*	0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	11.7*	9.9*	0.	14.0*	20.8*	7.5*	7.3*	0. *	9.0*	0. *
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	1228*	678*	45*	505*	21*	1201*	691*	72*	438*	55*
ABLE TO WORK	412*	294*	45*	73*	21*	429*	261*	37*	131*	0
UNABLE TO WORK	816*	384*	0	432*	0	772*	430*	35*	307*	55*
DISABLED MORE THAN 6 MONTHS	721*	304*	0	417*	0	697*	394*	35*	268*	19
PERCENT OF UNABLE TO WORK	88.4*	79.2*	0.	96.5*	0.	90.3*	91.6*	100.0*	87.3*	34.5*

1/ TABLE BASED ON 5 PERCENT SAMPLE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 4
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CHINATOWN/NORTH BEACH/
INNER RICHMOND

TABLE 8
WEEKS WORKED IN 1969 FOR MALES AND FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

AGE AND WEEKS WORKED	TOTAL PERSONS	MALES TOTAL	MALES WHITE	MALES BLACK	MALES OTHER RACES	MALES SPANISH AMERICAN	FEMALES TOTAL	FEMALES WHITE	FEMALES BLACK	FEMALES OTHER RACES	FEMALES SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER											
50-52 WEEKS	28536	16222	9202	224*	6796*	735*	12314	8059	254*	4001*	661*
40-49 WEEKS	9800	4817	2638	69*	2110*	303*	4983	2722	55*	2206*	242*
27-39 WEEKS	5040	2231	1275	71*	885*	135*	2809	1520	35*	1254*	90*
14-26 WEEKS	4032	2021	1040	20*	961*	136*	2011	1084	34*	893*	155*
13 WEEKS OR LESS	4580	2295	1029	31*	1235*	113*	2285	1084	42*	1159*	158*
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	21389	7415	3193	76*	4146*	286*	13974	8294	140*	5540*	697*
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
50-52 WEEKS	38.9	46.3	50.1	45.6*	42.1*	43.0*	32.1	35.4	45.4*	26.6*	33.0*
40-49 WEEKS	13.4	13.8	14.4	14.1*	13.1*	17.7*	13.0	12.0	9.8*	14.7*	12.1*
27-39 WEEKS	6.9	6.4	6.9	14.5*	5.5*	7.9*	7.3	6.7	6.3*	8.3*	4.5*
14-26 WEEKS	5.5	5.8	5.7	4.1*	6.0*	8.0*	5.2	4.8	6.1*	5.9*	7.7*
13 WEEKS OR LESS	6.2	6.6	5.6	6.3*	7.7*	6.6*	6.0	4.8	7.5*	7.7*	7.9*
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	29.1	21.2	17.4	15.5*	25.7*	16.7*	36.4	36.4	25.0*	36.8*	34.8*
TOTAL, 16-24 YEARS OLD											
50-52 WEEKS	3361	1264	637	6*	621*	42*	2097	1332	72*	693*	99*
40-49 WEEKS	1746	728	344	11*	373*	15*	1018	654	12*	352*	47*
27-39 WEEKS	1620	721	397	47*	277*	35	899	549	11*	339*	35*
14-26 WEEKS	1659	793	345	6*	442*	48*	866	445	24*	397*	67*
13 WEEKS OR LESS	2058	1049	381	19*	649*	35*	1009	385	38*	586*	76*
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	3543	1610	442	4	1164*	84*	1933	641	14	1278*	96*
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
50-52 WEEKS	24.0	20.5	25.0	6.5*	17.6*	16.2*	26.8	33.3	42.1*	19.0*	23.6*
40-49 WEEKS	12.5	11.8	13.5	11.8*	10.6*	5.8*	13.0	16.3	7.0*	9.7*	11.2*
27-39 WEEKS	11.6	11.7	15.6	50.5*	7.9*	13.5*	11.5	13.7	6.4*	9.3*	8.3*
14-26 WEEKS	11.9	12.9	13.6	6.5*	12.5*	18.5*	11.1	11.1	14.0*	10.9*	16.0*
13 WEEKS OR LESS	14.7	17.0	15.0	20.4*	18.4*	13.5*	12.9	9.6	22.2*	16.1*	18.1*
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	25.3	26.1	17.4	4.3*	33.0*	32.4*	24.7	16.0	8.2*	35.1*	22.9*
TOTAL, 25-** YEARS OLD											
50-52 WEEKS	22764	14043	7992	215*	5836*	627*	8721	5621	161*	2939*	473*
40-49 WEEKS	7247	3770	2048	58*	1664*	261*	3477	1775	37*	1665*	175*
27-39 WEEKS	2960	1365	818	24*	523*	91*	1595	821	15*	759*	47*
14-26 WEEKS	1947	1041	600	11*	430*	68*	906	491	10*	405*	88*
13 WEEKS OR LESS	1888	967	483	12*	472*	55*	921	451	4	466*	69*
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	6814	1778	778	38*	962*	93*	5036	2642	51*	2343*	269*
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
50-52 WEEKS	52.2	61.2	62.8	60.1*	59.0*	52.5*	42.2	47.6	57.9*	34.3*	42.2*
40-49 WEEKS	16.6	16.4	16.1	16.2*	16.8*	21.8*	16.8	15.0	13.3*	19.4*	15.6*
27-39 WEEKS	6.8	5.9	6.4	6.7*	5.3*	7.6*	7.7	7.0	5.4*	8.8*	4.2*
14-26 WEEKS	4.5	4.5	4.7	3.1*	4.3*	5.7*	4.4	4.2	3.6*	4.7*	7.9*
13 WEEKS OR LESS	4.3	4.2	3.8	3.4*	4.8*	4.6*	4.5	3.8	1.4*	5.4*	6.2*
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	15.6	7.7	6.1	10.6*	9.7*	7.8*	24.4	22.4	18.3*	27.3*	24.0*

** FOR MALES, 25-64 YEARS OLD. FOR FEMALES, 25-59 YEARS OLD

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
RUN DATE - 11/03/72.
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

TABLE 9
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,
TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 4
SUBDISTRICTS A, B, C, D
CHINATOWN/NORTH BEACH/
INNER RICHMOND

	BOTH SEXES					FEMALES				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS, NUMBER	44928	25735	717*	18476*	2331*	21391	12732	369*	8290*	1148*
PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED	17.8	23.0	18.5*	10.5*	11.4*	14.9	19.4	18.7*	7.8*	9.8*
ENGINEERS **	1.6	1.6	0. *	1.6*	.4*	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0. *
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	2.7	3.3	6.3*	1.7*	2.6*	3.7	4.6	10.8*	2.1*	4.4*
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY + SECONDARY SCH.	2.2	2.9	3.5*	1.3*	2.0*	3.4	4.1	5.1*	2.2*	1.1*
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	11.3	15.2	8.8*	6.0*	6.4*	7.8	10.7	2.7*	3.6*	4.4*
NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	8.5	11.2	8.4*	4.9*	7.9*	4.7	6.7	7.6*	1.6*	5.7*
SALARIED **	6.8	9.7	5.3*	2.8*	4.8*	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0. *
SELF-EMPLOYED **	1.7	1.5	3.1*	2.0*	3.1*	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0. *
SALES WORKERS	7.3	9.2	5.6*	4.9*	3.6*	6.4	7.7	1.4*	4.6*	2.4*
RETAIL STORES	3.9	4.2	4.0*	3.5*	1.7*	4.4	4.8	1.4*	3.9*	1.8*
OTHER SALES WORKERS	3.4	4.9	1.5*	1.4*	2.0*	1.9	2.8	0. *	.7*	.5*
CLERICAL WORKERS	28.5	31.8	22.9*	24.2*	30.2*	44.1	50.4	32.5*	35.1*	47.6*
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	9.7	13.1	5.6*	5.2*	11.0*	19.5	25.2	8.9*	11.1*	21.2*
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	18.8	18.7	17.3*	18.9*	19.2*	24.7	25.2	23.6*	24.0*	26.4*
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND RELATED	5.8	5.9	3.1*	5.9*	9.3*	1.1	.9	1.6*	1.5*	1.6*
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	1.1	1.3	0. *	.9*	1.1*	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0. *
MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN **	1.0	.9	0. *	1.2*	1.9*	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0. *
MACHINIST AND OTHER METAL CRAFTSMEN**	.4	.4	0. *	.5*	.3*	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0. *
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	3.3	3.4	3.1*	3.2*	5.9*	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0. *
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	10.6	3.3	4.2*	21.0*	8.6*	15.3	2.9	6.2*	34.8*	10.1*
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	.6	.5	1.8*	.8*	2.6*	.2	.1	1.6*	.3*	2.1*
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	6.5	.9	1.3*	14.4*	2.5*	12.3	1.3	2.4*	29.8*	4.6*
NONMANUFACTURING	3.5	1.8	1.1*	5.9*	3.5*	2.7	1.5	2.2*	4.6*	3.4*
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	1.3	1.4	7.1*	.9*	2.4*	.1	.0	0. *	.1*	0. *
NONFARM LABORERS	2.2	2.3	6.8*	2.0*	2.3*	.3	.3	1.4*	.4*	0. *
SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	16.3	10.9	16.7*	23.9*	21.9*	10.6	9.7	21.7*	11.4*	17.9*
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	11.4	5.5	5.6*	19.9*	14.8*	5.2	3.6	1.6*	7.7*	9.0*
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	.5	.7	0. *	.2*	.5*	.0	.0	0. *	.1*	0. *
PERSONAL, HEALTH + OTHER SVC. WORKERS	4.4	4.6	11.2*	3.8*	6.6*	5.4	6.1	20.1*	3.7*	8.9*
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	1.3	1.0	4.5*	1.5*	2.4*	2.2	1.9	7.0*	2.4*	5.0*
FARM WORKERS 1/	.3	.2	2.2*	.3*	0. *	.2	.1	1.9*	.3*	0. *
LOW PAY + LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	15.2	9.0	18.7*	23.6*	19.6*	7.8	5.9	11.1*	10.7*	13.9*

** NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.
1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.
2/ NONFARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
RUN DATE - 11/03/72.
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 4
SUBDISTRICTS A, B, C, D
CHINATOWN/NORTH BEACH/
INNER RICHMOND

TABLE 10
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER, TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	BOTH SEXES					FEMALES				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL EMPLOYED, ALL INDUSTRIES	44928	25735	717*	18476*	2331*	21391	12732	369*	8290*	1148*
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES	315	173	35*	107*	18*	135	65	17*	53*	6*
MINING	144	84	7	53	8	52	26	0*	26*	8
CONSTRUCTION	1370	921	5*	444*	48*	313	213	0*	100*	23*
MANUFACTURING	6081	2298	39*	3744*	267*	3612	880	27*	2705*	138*
DURABLE GOODS	1467	855	24*	588*	87*	322	219	12*	91*	24*
NONDURABLE GOODS	4614	1443	15*	3156*	180*	3290	661	15*	2614*	114*
TRANSPORTATION	2449	1725	61*	663*	176*	864	706	15*	143*	53*
COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	1594	1021	44*	529*	56*	792	488	24*	280*	48*
WHOLESALE TRADE	1987	1355	20	612*	80*	774	493	16	265*	30*
RETAIL TRADE	8821	3588	93*	5140*	382*	3011	1660	32*	1319*	187*
FIN, INS AND REAL ESTATE	5871	4168	67*	1636*	337*	3553	2513	36*	1004*	221*
SERVICES	13663	8984	284*	4395*	860*	7288	5056	176*	2056*	394*
BUSINESS AND REPAIR	2236	1670	27*	539*	102*	1143	908	6*	229*	26*
PERSONAL	2932	1404	56*	1472*	281*	1435	779	38*	618*	150*
MEDICAL AND HEALTH	2448	1522	94*	832*	202*	1665	1103	79*	483*	116*
EDUCATIONAL	2260	1576	45*	639*	104*	1411	998	24*	389*	50*
SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	1961	1366	40*	555*	96*	1247	870	24*	353*	42*
GOVERNMENT	1444	995	35*	414*	69*	925	639	24*	262*	29*
PRIVATE	517	371	5*	141*	27*	322	231	0*	91*	13*
OTHER EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED	299	210	5	84*	8*	164	128	0	36*	8*
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED	3787	2812	62*	913*	171*	1634	1268	29*	337*	52*
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	2633	1418	62*	1153*	99*	997	632	26*	339*	40*
EMPLOYED BY CLASS OF WORKER										
AGRICULTURE, TOTAL	223	122	25*	76*	12*	94	60	7*	27*	6*
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	153	87	25*	41*	12*	61	43	7*	11*	6*
GOVERNMENT WORKER	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
SELF-EMPLOYED	59	30	0	29*	0	22	12	0	10*	0
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	6	0	0	6*	0	6	0	0	6*	0
NONAGRICULTURE INDUSTRIES, TOTAL	44705	25613	692*	18400*	2319*	21297	12672	362*	8263*	1142*
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	35183	20099	440*	14644*	1815*	17446	10200	241*	7005*	951*
GOVERNMENT WORKER	6142	3475	193*	2474*	248*	2798	1802	92*	904*	86*
FEDERAL	2571	1162	87*	1322*	115*	886	513	45*	328*	40*
STATE	1262	758	21*	483*	39*	676	427	16	233*	7
LOCAL	2309	1555	85*	669*	94*	1236	862	31*	343*	39*
SELF-EMPLOYED	3203	1943	59*	1201*	236*	910	584	29	297*	85*
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	177	96	0	81*	20	143	86	0	57*	20

TABLE 11
INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/
14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL FAMILIES	18,934	9,471	288*	9,175*	1,035*
LESS THAN $2,000 (INCLUDES NONE AND LOSS)	1,148	492	16*	640*	74*
$2,000 TO $2,999	898	335	4*	559*	32*
$3,000 TO $3,999	909	322	15*	572*	42*
$4,000 TO $4,999	914	332	24*	558*	33*
$5,000 TO $5,999	983	416	17*	550*	62*
$6,000 TO $6,999	1,311	575	9*	727*	124*
$7,000 TO $7,999	1,138	542	6	590*	49*
$8,000 TO $8,999	1,132	612	10*	510*	88*
$9,000 TO $9,999	1,177	517	20	640*	62*
$10,000 TO $14,999	4,614	2,322	114*	2,178*	250*
$15,000 TO $24,999	3,309	1,938	44*	1,327*	154*
$25,000 AND OVER	1,401	1,068	9	324*	65*
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	9,878	11,186	10,686*	8,767*	9,217*
MEAN FAMILY INCOME	12,371	14,637	10,595*	10,087*	11,149*
TOTAL FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEADS	2,716	1,618	132*	966	202*
MEAN FAMILY INCOME	8,536	8,939	7,426*	8,013	7,625*
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS OLD + OVER	26,592	20,376	456*	5,760*	1,273*
LESS THAN $1,000 (INCLUDES NONE AND LOSS)	2,971	1,701	96*	1,174*	148*
$1,000 TO $1,999	3,040	1,837	94*	1,109*	139*
$2,000 TO $2,999	2,943	1,940	45*	958*	129*
$3,000 TO $3,999	2,317	1,757	52*	508*	148*
$4,000 TO $4,999	2,012	1,539	26*	447*	127*
$5,000 TO $5,999	2,516	2,003	26*	487*	140*
$6,000 TO $6,999	2,275	1,916	54*	305*	135*
$7,000 TO $7,999	2,035	1,799	11*	225*	99*
$8,000 TO $8,999	1,376	1,229	3	144*	58*
$9,000 TO $9,999	1,093	943	30*	120*	14*
$10,000 TO $14,999	2,668	2,425	19*	224*	78*
$15,000 AND OVER	1,346	1,287	0	59*	58*
MEDIAN INCOME	5,005	5,705	2,844*	2,623*	4,570*
MEAN INCOME	6,120	6,898	3,693*	3,562*	5,425*
TOTAL FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER	45,526	29,847	744*	14,935*	2,308*
MEDIAN INCOME	6,588	6,903	5,000*	5,908*	6,308*
MEAN INCOME	8,720	9,353	6,364*	7,571*	7,992*

1/ PERSONS LIVING ALONE OR WITH NONRELATIVES ONLY.

TABLE 12
TYPE OF INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/
14 YEARS OLD, AND RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL 2/
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

TYPE OF INCOME OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL FAMILIES 3/	18,934	9,471	288*	9,175*	1,035*
WITH EARNINGS	19,209	9,271	309*	9,629*	1,084*
MEAN EARNINGS	10,170*	11,932*	9,115*	8,510*	9,376*
WITH SOCIAL SECURITY	4,738	2,508	15*	2,215*	190*
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY	1,486	1,710	656*	1,238*	1,452*
WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1,382	556	45*	781*	50*
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1,290	1,276	3,725*	1,159*	1,931*
WITH OTHER INCOME	9,068	5,041	50*	3,977*	402*
MEAN OTHER INCOME	3,315	4,570	1,147*	1,750*	2,506*
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER 3/	26,592	20,376	456*	5,760*	1,273*
WITH EARNINGS	20,268	16,419	352*	3,497*	1,064*
MEAN EARNINGS	6,454*	6,897*	4,322*	4,596*	5,772*
WITH SOCIAL SECURITY	5,340	3,635	71*	1,634*	180*
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY	1,140	1,173	1,369*	1,057*	1,203*
WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1,894	942	52*	900*	61*
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1,065	1,065	536*	1,095*	1,276*
WITH OTHER INCOME	9,895	8,231	58*	1,606*	288*
MEAN OTHER INCOME	2,434	2,710	643*	1,085*	1,662*
RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL (PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES)					
LESS THAN .50 OF POVERTY LEVEL	3.9	2.9	1.4*	5.1*	4.5*
.50 TO .74 OF POVERTY LEVEL	3.3	2.2	7.3*	4.4*	1.3*
.75 TO .99 OF POVERTY LEVEL	3.4	2.1	3.5*	4.8*	3.6*
1.00 TO 1.24 OF POVERTY LEVEL	4.2	2.3	0. *	6.2*	4.4*
1.25 TO 1.49 OF POVERTY LEVEL	4.5	2.7	2.8*	6.5*	3.7*
1.50 TO 1.99 OF POVERTY LEVEL	10.0	5.9	11.1*	14.2*	11.8*
2.00 TO 2.99 OF POVERTY LEVEL	19.8	15.6	16.7*	24.2*	16.9*
3.00 OR MORE OF POVERTY LEVEL	50.9	66.3	57.3*	34.7*	53.8*

1/ PERSONS LIVING ALONE OR WITH NONRELATIVES ONLY.
2/ POVERTY LEVELS REFER TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIONS POVERTY INDEX. ALL TABULATION CONCERNING THE POVERTY LEVEL EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES LIVING IN BARRACKS, COLLEGE STUDENTS LIVING IN DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER AGE 14.
3/ A UNIT MAY BE TABULATED IN MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY.

TABLE 13
SELECTED POVERTY INDICATORS FOR PERSONS, FAMILIES,
AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS AND OVER,
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	12,697	5,068	304*	7,325*	577*
PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS	14.4	11.2	21.0*	17.6*	12.4*
PERCENT 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	25.4	31.6	12.8*	21.7*	20.6*
PERCENT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	22.4	11.4	23.0*	30.0*	21.3*
PERCENT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	5.6	4.1	0. *	6.9*	6.2*
TOTAL LESS THAN .75 OF POVERTY LEVEL	9,015	3,727	214*	5,074*	439*
TOTAL LESS THAN 1.25 OF POVERTY LEVEL	17,264	6,690	321*	10,253*	857*
TOTAL FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	2,019	676	35*	1,308*	97*
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	10.7	7.1	12.2*	14.3*	9.4*
MEAN SIZE OF FAMILY	3.5	2.7	3.6*	4.0*	3.2*
MALE FAMILY HEAD	1,620	468	4	1,148*	77*
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	832	138	0	694*	39*
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	403	90	0	313*	15*
FEMALE FAMILY HEAD	399	208	31*	160*	20
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	259	128	31*	100*	20
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	106	73	0	33*	14
FAMILY HEAD 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	636	242	0	394*	27*
MEAN INCOME, ALL SOURCES 3/	1,827	1,342	2,175*	2,069*	1,472*
PERCENT WITH EARNINGS	59.4	40.2	62.9*	69.3*	61.9*
MEAN EARNINGS	2,024	1,272	1,295*	2,268*	1,364*
PERCENT WITH SOCIAL SECURITY	33.9	36.8	0. *	33.3*	27.8*
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	1,107	1,299	0	998*	1,705*
PERCENT WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	11.4	14.1	54.3*	8.9*	6.2*
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1,186	1,687	2,507*	560*	1,450
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	5,567	3,242	179*	2,146*	269*
PERCENT OF ALL UNREL. INDIVIDUALS 14 AND OVER	21.0	16.0	39.3*	37.3*	21.1*
PERCENT 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	37.0	34.5	21.8*	42.1*	26.4*
MEAN INCOME, ALL SOURCES 3/	828	846	853*	798*	796*
PERCENT WITH EARNINGS	37.3	40.0	51.4*	31.9*	44.2*
PERCENT WITH SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	32.4	31.0	22.3*	35.2*	29.7*
PERCENT WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	11.4	8.7	23.5*	14.6*	11.2*

1/ PERSONS LIVING ALONE OR WITH NON RELATIVES ONLY.
2/ POVERTY LEVELS REFER TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIONS POVERTY INDEX. ALL TABULATIONS CONCERNING THE POVERTY LEVEL EXCLUDE INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES LIVING IN BARRACKS, COLLEGE STUDENTS LIVING IN DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UN ER AGE 14.
3/ A UNIT MAY BE TABULATED IN MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY.

TABLE 14
MEDIAN AND MEAN INCOME IN 1969 BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP OF MALES AND FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP 1/

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
INCOME					
MALE					
PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL AND KINDRED WORKERS					
MEDIAN	10,199	10,965	6,666*	8,772*	10,599*
MEAN	12,535	13,991	6,213*	8,883*	13,548*
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND KINDRED WORKERS					
MEDIAN	8,086	8,314	10,555*	7,679*	9,535*
MEAN	8,132	8,393	8,642*	7,747*	9,365*
OPERATIVES, INCLUDING TRANSPORT					
MEDIAN	5,575	6,674	3,499*	4,983*	5,857*
MEAN	5,986	6,816	4,934*	5,400*	5,169*
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM					
MEDIAN	5,985	7,189	6,315*	4,421*	8,333*
MEAN	6,391	7,387	5,435*	4,812*	7,595*
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS					
MEDIAN	812	500	0	3,100*	0
MEAN	2,065*	1,550*	0	2,294*	0
FARM LABORERS EXCEPT UNPAID AND FARM FOREMEN					
MEDIAN	2,324	7,299	750*	2,045*	0
MEAN	4,374	7,636	1,116*	2,609*	0
TOTAL MALE EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE					
MEDIAN	6,981	8,189	6,499*	5,522*	6,570*
MEAN	8,491	10,381	5,953*	6,111*	7,890*
FEMALE					
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS					
MEDIAN	5,291	5,601	4,593*	4,248*	5,411*
MEAN	4,946	5,317	3,962*	4,130*	5,096*
OPERATIVES INCLUDING TRANSPORT					
MEDIAN	2,489	4,067	4,687	2,351*	2,919*
MEAN	2,670	3,797	5,854	2,502*	3,738*
TOTAL FEMALE EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE					
MEDIAN	4,660	5,588	4,830*	3,055*	4,687*
MEAN	4,797	5,626	5,040*	3,479*	4,845*

1/ WITH EARNINGS

SUMMARY MANPOWER INDICATORS

FOR

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 4

SUBDISTRICT A

NOTE -- AN ASTERISK (*) FOLLOWING A DATA ITEM INDICATES A DISCLOSURE SUPPRESSION. THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS DID NOT RELEASE DATA WHEN TOO FEW INDIVIDUALS WERE COUNTED IN A PARTICULAR CATEGORY IN ORDER TO PREVENT DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ABOUT INDIVIDUALS. THE SUPPRESSED DATA IS COUNTED AS ZERO WHEN USED IN CALCULATIONS. THE ASTERISK WILL APPEAR WHEN A SUPPRESSION OCCURRED IN ANY NUMBER USED IN THE CALCULATION OF THE ITEM. FOR EXAMPLE, WHERE A SUPPRESSION OCCURRED IN A TOTAL, ALL PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM THAT TOTAL WILL SHOW THE SUPPRESSION ASTERISK.

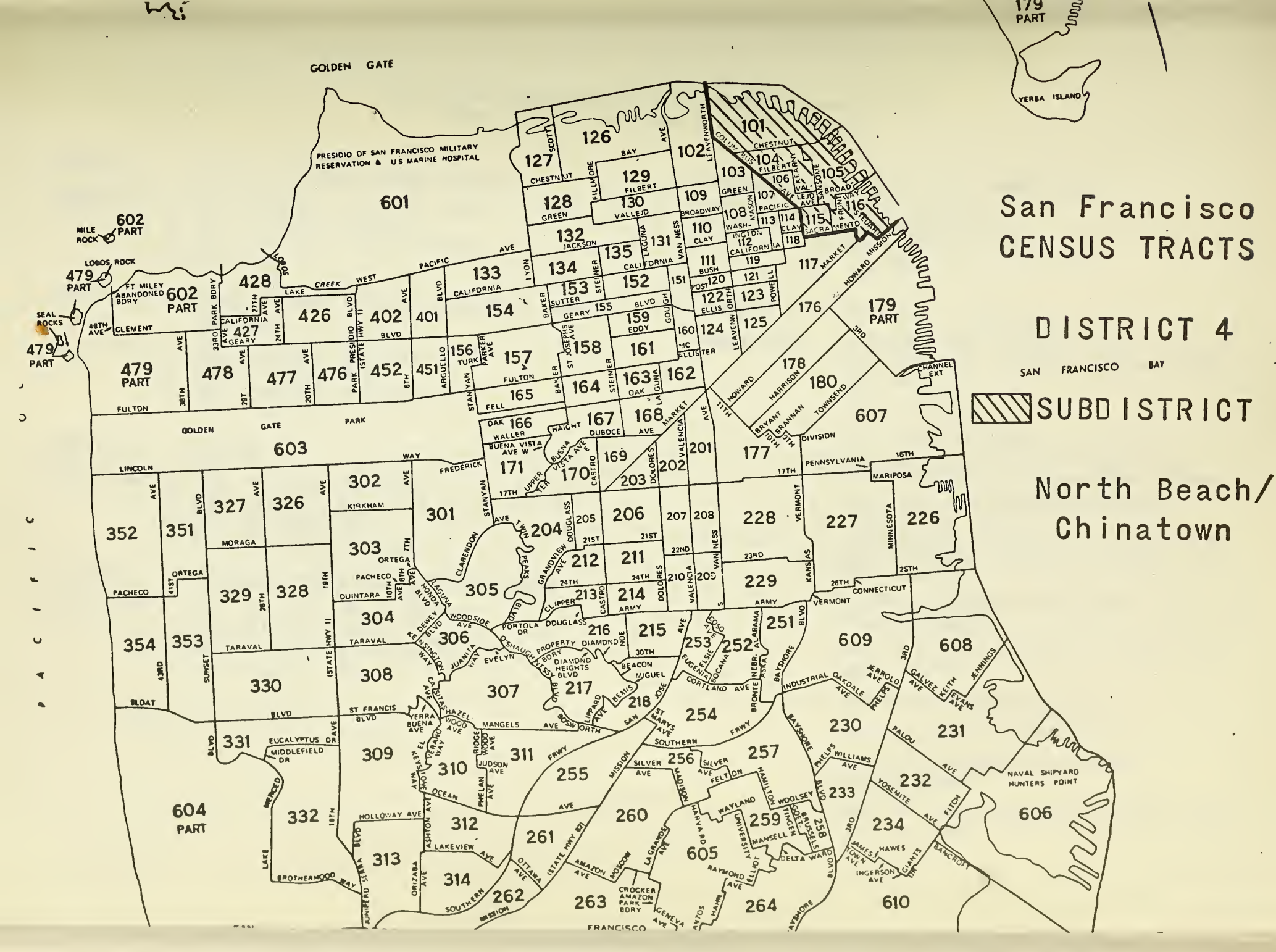
SPANISH AMERICAN -- IN 42 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THIS POPULATION IS IDENTIFIED AS -PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE-; IN FIVE SOUTHWESTERN STATES, AS -PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE OR SPANISH SURNAME-; AND IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES, AS -PERSONS OF PUERTO RICAN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE-.

SPANISH AMERICANS ARE ALSO COUNTED IN THE RACIAL CATEGORIES AS WHITE, BLACK OR OTHER RACES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
DATA SYSTEMS AND REPORTS, REGION IX

IN COOPERATION WITH
OFFICE OF PLANNING, EVALUATION AND RESEARCH
MR. WILLIAM B. HEWITT, DIRECTOR

MANPOWER PACKAGE NO. 1
SECOND COUNT (POPULATION) SUMMARY TAPE
FOURTH COUNT (POPULATION) SUMMARY TAPE


San Francisco
CENSUS TRACTS
DISTRICT 4
SAN FRANCISCO BAY
SUBDISTRICT
North Beach/
Chinatown
GOLDEN GATE
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO MILITARY RESERVATION & U.S. MARINE HOSPITAL
YERBA ISLAND
NAVAL SHIPYARD HUNTERS POINT
PACIFIC
FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO CENSUS TRACTS OF DISTRICTS AND SUBDISTRICTS
AGGREGATED FOR THE SUMMARY MANPOWER PACKAGE

DISTRICT 1 Western Addition, Haight Ashbury

SUBDISTRICT A 133, 134, 135, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155
B 157, 158, 164, 165, 167
C 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 168
D 166, 171

DISTRICT 2 Hunters Point, Bayview, Ocean View, Merced, Ingleside

SUBDISTRICT A 606, 608, 609, 231, 232
B 230, 233, 234, 610
C 257, 258, 259, 264, 605
D 312, 313, 314

DISTRICT 3 Mission

SUBDISTRICT A 169, 177, 201, 202, 203
B 205, 206, 207, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214
C 208, 209, 228, 229
D 215, 251, 252, 253, 254

DISTRICT 4 Chinatown, North Beach, Inner Richmond

SUBDISTRICT A 101, 104, 105, 106, 115, 116
B 103, 107, 114, 118
C 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 119
D 402, 451, 452, 476

DISTRICT 5 Central City, Potrero Hill

SUBDISTRICT A 120, 122, 124
B 117, 121, 123, 125
C 176, 178, 179, 180, 607
D 226, 227

DISTRICT 6 Western San Francisco

SUBDISTRICT A Marina, Pacific Heights, Inner Richmond
102, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 601, 401, 156

B Outer Richmond
602, 426, 427, 428, 477, 478, 479

C Golden Gate Park, Sunset, Great Highway
302, 303, 326, 327, 351, 352, 603

D Parkside, St. Francis Wood, Park Merced
304, 308, 309, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 353, 354, 604

E Parnassus Heights, Forest Hill, Sunnyside Diamond Heights
170, 204, 216, 217, 218, 301, 305, 306, 307, 310, 311

F Excelsior, Mission Terrace
255, 256, 260, 261, 262, 263

G Excelsior, Portola, Cayvga Park, Crocker Amazon
230, 233, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263

The availability of data from the 1970 Census of Population on computer tapes provides Census users with unique opportunities to tailor output to individual requirements and to execute the statistical operations necessary to sharpen the analysis of economic and social conditions in the United States.

The Manpower Administration has taken full advantage of the opportunities presented by the 1970 Census and of computer technology by compiling a series of reports based on information contained in the second and fourth count summary tapes. These reports, which include much unpublished data, were prepared cooperatively by Federal, State, and local research personnel. They are specially geared to the informational needs of manpower program managers and staff specialists, manpower planners, and research workers in human resource programs. The use of computers permitted the creation of manpower profiles for administrative areas; thus, in addition to the usual geography--States, counties, cities, etc.--the reports in this series also include information on Department of Labor's administrative areas and those of State Employment Security agencies and other associated organizations.

The major reports prepared from the second and fourth count summary tapes are:

1. Summary Manpower Indicators
2. Detailed Manpower Indicators
3. Inter-Area Manpower Comparisons
4. Manpower Indicator Atlas

The reports were planned and written in the Manpower Administration, Region IX Data Systems and Reports Division, Walter Postle, Chief, in cooperation with staff of the Employment Security research and analysis staffs in Arizona, California, Hawaii, and Nevada.

Special thanks are due to Susan Holland, Economist in the Region IX-X Office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, who prepared the bulk of the Summary Manpower Indicators report; to Bruce Bargmeyer, Manpower Development Specialist in the Region IX Data Systems and Reports Division, who worked tirelessly in bringing this project to completion; to William Grannell, Research Analyst in the California Department of Human Resources Development who made substantial contributions to the inter-area comparison report; to Susan Wisler, Manpower Economist in the Nevada Employment Security Department; to Richard Froncek of the Arizona Employment Security Commission and Fred Pang, Research Statistician in the Hawaii Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. Out thanks are also due to Carl Quong and his expert staff in the Applications Programming Group of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, University of California, who prepared the computer programs for this project.

Floyd E Edwards

FLOYD E. EDWARDS
Regional Manpower Administrator
Region IX, San Francisco
June 1972

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
RUN DATE - 11/03/72.
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 4
SUBDISTRICT A

MANPOWER PROFILE

RACIAL AND ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE AREA IN APRIL 1970 WAS 15,714 WITH A RACIAL COMPOSITION OF WHITES, 9,022 (57.4 PERCENT); BLACKS, 393* (2.5* PERCENT); OTHER RACES, 6,299* (40.1* PERCENT). THE SPANISH AMERICAN ETHNIC GROUP (ALSO COUNTED PRIMARILY IN THE WHITE RACE, BUT INCLUDES SOME BLACKS AND OTHER RACES) ACCOUNTED FOR 854* (5.4* PERCENT OF THE POPULATION). PERSONS OF FOREIGN STOCK MADE UP 9,415 (59.9 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION).

AGE

ONE HALF OF THE MALE WHITE POPULATION WAS BELOW 39.9 YEARS OLD, COMPARED WITH 15.8* YEARS FOR MALE BLACKS, 34.7* YEARS FOR MALES IN OTHER RACES, AND 38.7* YEARS FOR MALE SPANISH-AMERICANS. THE RESPECTIVE MEDIAN AGES FOR FEMALES WERE--WHITE 38.6 YEARS, BLACK 22.7* YEARS, OTHER RACES 27.7* YEARS AND SPANISH-AMERICANS 28.2* YEARS. SOME 11,170 (71.1 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION) WERE IN THE PRIME WORKING AGE GROUP, 16 TO 64 YEARS OLD. PERSONS OVER 65 ACCOUNTED FOR 1,902 (12.1 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION).

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN THIS AREA WAS 8,667 COMPRISED OF 5,774 (66.6 PERCENT) WHITES, 168* (1.9* PERCENT) BLACKS, 2,725* (31.4* PERCENT) OTHER RACES, AND 352* (4.1* PERCENT) SPANISH-AMERICANS. THE TOTAL LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE WAS 66.5 PERCENT.
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN THE AREA TOTALED 8,110 WITH 5,396 (66.5 PERCENT) WHITES AT WORK, 146*(1.8* PERCENT) BLACKS, 2,568* (31.7* PERCENT) OTHER RACES, AND 317* (3.9* PERCENT) SPANISH-AMERICANS. THE LARGEST NUMBER OF JOBS OCCURRED IN THE FOLLOWING FOUR MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS --

SERVICES
RETAIL TRADE
MANUFACTURING
FIN, INS AND REAL ESTATE

FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS EMPLOYED 1,055 PERSONS IN NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS, 13.0 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYED IN THE AREA.

THE OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS EMPLOYING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUP WERE --

	ALL RACES	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH-AMERICAN
TOTAL EMPLOYED, NUMBER	8,110	5,396	146*	2,568*	317*
HORIZONTAL PERCENT	100.0	66.5	1.8*	31.7*	3.9*
VERTICAL PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WHITE COLLAR WORKERS	63.0*	76.4	52.7*	35.6*	35.6*
BLUE COLLAR WORKERS	21.3*	12.9*	28.1*	38.7*	32.5*
SERVICE WORKERS	15.3*	10.5*	12.3*	25.5*	31.9*
FARM WORKERS	0.3	0.2	6.8*	0.2*	0.0*

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN LOW PAY AND LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS WAS 10.4 PERCENT FOR WHITES, 32.2* PERCENT FOR BLACKS, 23.1* PERCENT FOR OTHER RACES, AND 31.2* PERCENT FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS.

UNEMPLOYMENT TOTALED 557 OR 6.4 PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE. APRIL 1970 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY RACE/ETHNIC GROUPS WERE--WHITES, 6.5 PERCENT; BLACKS 13.1* PERCENT; OTHER RACES, 5.8* PERCENT; SPANISH-AMERICANS, 9.9* PERCENT. PERSONS OVER 16 YEARS OLD NOT IN THE ARMED FORCES, NOT AT WORK AND NOT LOOKING FOR WORK TOTALED 4,380. OF THESE 0.0 PERCENT WERE IN INSTITUTIONS AND 17.2 PERCENT WERE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL. THERE WERE 401* PERSONS IN THE AREA BETWEEN 16-64 YEARS OLD WHO WERE DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED.

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS

DURING THE CALENDER YEAR 1969, ONE HALF OF THE FAMILIES IN THE AREA RECEIVED UNDER $10,636 PER YEAR. SOME 269 (8.5 PERCENT OF THE FAMILIES) RECEIVED LESS THAN THE POVERTY LEVEL WHILE 848 (26.9 PERCENT) RECEIVED MORE THAN $15,000. IN 1969, ONE HALF OF THE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED LESS THAN $6,103; 1,066 (20.3 PERCENT OF THESE INDIVIDUALS) WERE BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, WHILE 524 (10.0 PERCENT) HAD INCOMES OVER $15,000. MEDIAN WHITE FAMILY INCOME WAS $11,946 COMPARED WITH $4,466* FOR BLACKS, $8,810* FOR OTHER RACES, AND $6,872* FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS.

FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY RECEIVED A MEAN INCOME OF $1,791 IN 1969; 16.4 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY FAMILIES RECEIVED PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME. OF THE POVERTY FAMILIES, 69 (25.6 PERCENT) WERE HEADED BY WOMEN.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN POVERTY WAS 2,040 (13.0 PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS). THE 'NEAR POOR' PERSONS WITH INCOME LESS THAN 125 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY LEVEL TOTALED 3,010 (19.2 PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS) WHILE THE 'POOR POOR' PERSONS WITH INCOME LESS THAN 75 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY LEVEL NUMBERED 1,468 (9.3 PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS).

VETERANS

AMONG MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 2,660 (37.8 PERCENT) WERE VETERANS. MEN WHO SERVED DURING THE VIETNAM WAR PERIOD NUMBERED 293; DURING THE KOREAN CONFLICT, 540. SOME 87 HAD SERVED IN BOTH KOREA AND WORLD WAR II. SERVICE IN PREVIOUS PERIODS ACCOUNTED FOR 1,740 VETERANS.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OVER 25 YEARS OLD, 4,546 (41.8 PERCENT) HAD LESS THAN A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION. HOWEVER, 58.2 PERCENT HAD GRADUATED FROM HIGH SCHOOL AND 24.3 PERCENT WERE COLLEGE GRADUATES. ONE HALF OF THE WHITE POPULATION IN THIS AGE GROUP HAD AT LEAST 13.8 YEARS OF EDUCATION, COMPARED WITH 12.3* YEARS FOR BLACKS, 9.8* YEARS FOR OTHER RACES AND 10.1* YEARS FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT RATES FOR PERSONS 16-21 YEARS OLD WERE 34.9 PERCENT FOR THE WHITE POPULATION, 42.1* PERCENT FOR BLACKS, 84.7* PERCENT FOR OTHER RACES, AND 70.7* PERCENT FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS. OF THE POPULATION 16-21 YEARS OLD, SOME 481 (34.8 PERCENT) WERE NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL; OF THIS TOTAL 304 WERE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND 177 WERE SCHOOL DROPOUTS. ABOUT 20.7 PERCENT OF THE GRADUATES AND 70.6 PERCENT OF THE DROPOUTS WERE UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE.

TABLE 1
POPULATION BY RACE, ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND AGE
(SECOND COUNT DATA)1/

RACIAL GROUP

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THIS AREA IN APRIL 1970 WAS 15,741 COMPOSED OF 6,781 (43.1 PERCENT) RACIAL MINORITIES (BLACK AND OTHER RACES) AND 8,960 (56.9 PERCENT WHITES. THE SPANISH-AMERICAN ETHNIC GROUP, WHICH CAN INCLUDE WHITES, BLACKS OR OTHER RACES, ACCOUNTED FOR 854* (5.4* PERCENT) OF THE POPULATION. THE AREA'S POPULATION INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN EACH RACIAL GROUP -

	NUMBER			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION (VERTICAL)			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION (HORIZONTAL)		
RACIAL GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL ALL RACES	15,741	8,460	7,281	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	53.7	46.3
WHITE	8,960	4,765	4,195	56.9	56.3	57.6	100.0	53.2	46.8
BLACK	438	238	200	2.8	2.8	2.7	100.0	54.3	45.7
AMERICAN-INDIAN	29	19	10	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	65.5	34.5
JAPANESE	86	42	44	0.5	0.5	0.6	100.0	48.8	51.2
CHINESE	5,814	3,075	2,739	36.9	36.3	37.6	100.0	52.9	47.1
FILIPINO	338	281	57	2.1	3.3	0.8	100.0	83.1	16.9
HAWAIIAN	21	11	10	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	52.4	47.6
KOREAN	9	3	6	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	33.3	66.7
OTHER	46	26	20	0.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	56.5	43.5
ETHNIC GROUP (4TH COUNT DATA)									
SPANISH-AMERICAN	854*	449*	405*	5.4*	5.3*	5.6*	100.0	52.6*	47.4*

AGE

ONE-HALF THE POPULATION OF THIS AREA WAS BELOW 35.6 YEARS OF AGE. THE TABLE BELOW SHOWS THE NUMBER AND PERCENT OF INDIVIDUALS IN SELECTED AGE GROUPS. AGE DISTRIBUTION IS ONLY AVAILABLE IN THE SECOND COUNT BY TOTAL, WHITE, BLACK AND OTHER RACES. THE AGES SHOWN ARE AS OF APRIL 1970.

AGE GROUP	TOTAL	PERCENT	WHITE	PERCENT	BLACK	PERCENT	OTHER RACES	PERCENT
TOTAL	15,741	100.0	8,960	100.0	391*	100.0*	6,390*	100.0*
UNDER 6 YEARS	877	5.6	301	3.4	50*	12.8*	526*	8.2*
6-9 YEARS	859	5.5	248	2.8	47*	12.0*	564*	8.8*
10-11 YEARS	327	2.1	81	0.9	19*	4.9*	227*	3.6*
12-13 YEARS	388	2.5	76	0.8	31*	7.9*	281*	4.4*
14-15 YEARS	367	2.3	70	0.8	22*	5.6*	275*	4.3*
16 YEARS AND OVER	13,084	83.1	8,224	91.8	228*	58.3*	4,632*	72.5*
16-21 YEARS	1,335	8.5	414	4.6	36*	9.2*	885*	13.8*
22-44 YEARS	6,028	38.3	4,145	46.3	124*	31.7*	1,759*	27.5*
40 YEARS AND OVER	6,913	43.9	4,345	48.5	90*	23.0*	2,478*	38.8*
45 YEARS AND OVER	5,721	36.3	3,665	40.9	68*	17.4*	1,988*	31.1*
50 YEARS AND OVER	4,575	29.1	2,958	33.0	47*	12.0*	1,570*	24.6*
55 YEARS AND OVER	3,612	22.9	2,317	25.9	36*	9.2*	1,259*	19.7*
60 YEARS AND OVER	2,757	17.5	1,742	19.4	20*	5.1*	995*	15.6*
65 YEARS AND OVER	1,891	12.0	1,221	13.6	16*	4.1*	654*	10.2*

1/ DATA ON THIS TABLE IS FROM 100 PERCENT COUNT. ALL OTHER TABLES ARE CENSUS 20, 15, AND 5 PERCENT SAMPLE DATA.

TABLE 2
TOTAL POPULATION
BY AGE, SEX, RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

AGE	TOTAL PERSONS	MALES TOTAL	MALES WHITE	MALES BLACK	MALES OTHER RACES	MALES SPANISH AMERICAN	FEMALES TOTAL	FEMALES WHITE	FEMALES BLACK	FEMALES OTHER RACES	FEMALES SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL AGES	15714	8386	4774	215*	3397*	449*	7328	4248	178*	2902*	405*
UNDER 10 YEARS	1530	762	230	30*	502*	77*	768	276	54*	438*	81*
10 TO 13 YEARS	727	372	109	42*	221*	44*	355	99	13*	243*	13*
14 TO 15 YEARS	385	207	42	41*	124*	12*	178	24	0	154*	9*
16 TO 17 YEARS	326	166	42	0	124*	7	160	27	10*	123*	16*
18 TO 19 YEARS	531	276	91	5*	180*	0	255	89	0	166*	21*
20 TO 21 YEARS	524	244	108	0	136*	6*	280	107	4*	169*	32*
22 TO 24 YEARS	808	301	192	0	109*	12*	507	372	32*	103*	16*
25 TO 34 YEARS	2637	1444	1102	30*	312*	57*	1193	926	13*	254*	50*
35 TO 44 YEARS	2478	1402	933	25*	444*	30*	1076	561	27*	488*	49*
45 TO 54 YEARS	2244	1298	845	17	436*	71*	946	657	25*	264*	20*
55 TO 64 YEARS	1622	831	482	7*	342*	70*	791	546	0	245*	53*
65 YEARS AND OVER	1902	1083	598	18*	467*	63*	819	564	0	255*	45*
SELECTED GROUPS											
16 YEARS AND OVER	13072	7045	4393	102*	2550*	316*	6027	3849	111*	2067*	302*
16 TO 21 YEARS	1381	686	241	5*	440*	13*	695	223	14*	458*	69*
16 TO 64 YEARS	11170	5962	3795	84*	2083*	253*	5208	3285	111*	1812*	257*
45 YEARS AND OVER	5768	3212	1925	42*	1245*	204*	2556	1767	25*	764*	118*
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
TOTAL, ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0	100.0	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*
UNDER 10 YEARS	9.7	9.1	4.8	14.0*	14.8*	17.1*	10.5	6.5	30.3*	15.1*	20.0*
10 TO 13 YEARS	4.6	4.4	2.3	19.5*	6.5*	9.8*	4.8	2.3	7.3*	8.4*	3.2*
14 TO 15 YEARS	2.5	2.5	.9	19.1*	3.7*	2.7*	2.4	.6	0. *	5.3*	2.2*
16 TO 17 YEARS	2.1	2.0	.9	0. *	3.7*	1.6*	2.2	.6	5.6*	4.2*	4.0*
18 TO 19 YEARS	3.4	3.3	1.9	2.3*	5.3*	0. *	3.5	2.1	0. *	5.7*	5.2*
20 TO 21 YEARS	3.3	2.9	2.3	0. *	4.0*	1.3*	3.8	2.5	2.2*	5.8*	7.9*
22 TO 24 YEARS	5.1	3.6	4.0	0. *	3.2*	2.7*	6.9	8.8	18.0*	3.5*	4.0*
25 TO 34 YEARS	16.8	17.2	23.1	14.0*	9.2*	12.7*	16.3	21.8	7.3*	8.8*	12.3*
35 TO 44 YEARS	15.8	16.7	19.5	11.6*	13.1*	6.7*	14.7	13.2	15.2*	16.8*	12.1*
45 TO 54 YEARS	14.3	15.5	17.7	7.9*	12.8*	15.8*	12.9	15.5	14.0*	9.1*	4.9*
55 TO 64 YEARS	10.3	9.9	10.1	3.3*	10.1*	15.6*	10.8	12.9	0. *	8.4*	13.1*
65 YEARS AND OVER	12.1	12.9	12.5	8.4*	13.7*	14.0*	11.2	13.3	0. *	8.8*	11.1*
SELECTED GROUPS											
16 YEARS AND OVER	83.2	84.0	92.0	47.4*	75.1*	70.4*	82.2	90.6	62.4*	71.2*	74.6*
16 TO 21 YEARS	8.8	8.2	5.0	2.3*	13.0*	2.9*	9.5	5.2	7.9*	15.8*	17.0*
16 TO 64 YEARS	71.1	71.1	79.5	39.1*	61.3*	56.3*	71.1	77.3	62.4*	62.4*	63.5*
45 YEARS AND OVER	36.7	38.3	40.3	19.5*	36.6*	45.4*	34.9	41.6	14.0*	26.3*	29.1*
MEDIAN AGE	36.6	37.9	39.9	15.8*	34.7*	38.7*	34.7	38.6	22.7*	27.7*	28.2*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
RUN DATE - 11/03/72.
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

TABLE 3
SPANISH INDICATORS, ORIGIN OF FOREIGN STOCK 1/,
VETERAN STATUS AND MOBILITY,
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 4
SUBDISTRICT A

SPANISH INDICATORS	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN 2/	596	539	0	57*	596*
PERSONS OF PUERTO RICAN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE	6	6	0	0	6*
PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE	575	525	0	50*	557*
PERSONS OF SPANISH SURNAME,NOT OF SPANISH LANGUAGE	303	164	0	139*	297*
TOTAL FOREIGN STOCK 1/	9,415	3,759	0	5,656*	633*
EUROPE	3,059	3,032	0	27*	203*
ASIA	5,657	75	0	5,582*	159*
CHINA	4,555	22	0	4,533*	73
JAPAN	40	11	0	29*	0
OTHER ASIA	1,062	42	0	1,020*	86*
CANADA	183	183	0	0	8*
MEXICO	168	168	0	0	162*
OTHER AMERICA	127	127	0	0	101*
ALL OTHER AND NOT REPORTED	221	174	0	47*	0
VETERAN STATUS, MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER					
TOTAL MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	7,045	4,393	102*	2,550*	316*
CURRENTLY IN ARMED FORCES	25	25	0	0	0
VETERAN	2,660	1,986	27	647*	108*
VIETNAM	293	204	0	89*	6*
KOREA	540	410	11	119*	15
KOREA AND WORLD WAR II	87	75	6	6*	13
OTHER SERVICE	1,740	1,297	10	433*	74*
NONVETERAN	4,278	2,258	8	2,012*	208*
VIETNAM VETERANS AS PERCENT OF TOTAL MALES	4.2	4.6	0. *	3.5*	1.9*
RESIDENCE IN 1965,					
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN 1970	14,924	8,678	324*	5,922*	791*
SAME HOUSE	6,277	3,056	130*	3,091*	330*
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN U.S.	5,951	4,562	194*	1,195*	394*
SAME COUNTY	2,956	1,890	87*	979*	259*
DIFFERENT COUNTY	2,995	2,672	107*	216*	135*
SAME STATE	1,442	1,298	72*	72*	90*
DIFFERENT STATE	1,553	1,374	35*	144*	45*
ABROAD	1,723	387	0	1,336*	43*
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	973	673	0	300*	24*

1/ FOREIGN BORN OR OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE.
2/ BASED ON SELF-IDENTIFICATION. THIS CLASSIFICATION IS INDEPENDENT OF SPANISH LANGUAGE AND SURNAME COUNTS

TABLE 4
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS	15,637	8,979	394*	6,264*	880*
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	7,805	5,571	207*	2,027*	405*
FAMILY HEAD	3,150	1,872	64*	1,214*	161*
MALE	2,671	1,602	5	1,064*	125*
FEMALE	479	270	59*	150*	36*
AS PERCENT OF TOTAL FAMILY HEADS	15.2	14.4	92.2*	12.4*	22.4*
PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL 1/	4,655	3,699	143*	813*	244*
MALE	3,025	2,219	84*	722*	168*
FEMALE	1,630	1,480	59	91	76
WIFE OF HEAD	2,662	1,589	0	1,073*	136*
CHILD OF HEAD	3,982	1,121	179*	2,682*	290*
OTHER RELATIVE OF HEAD	640	263	0	377*	13*
NONRELATIVE OF HEAD (INCLUDES ROOMER,FRIEND,ETC.)	548	435	8*	105*	36*
POPULATION PER HOUSEHOLD	2.0	1.6	1.9*	3.1*	2.2*
PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS	77	43	28*	6*	0
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0	0	0	0	0
MALE	0	0	0	0	0
FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0
IN ROOMING HOUSE	12	12	0	0	0
IN MILITARY BARRACKS	0	0	0	0	0
IN COLLEGE DORMITORY	0	0	0	0	0
IN OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	65	31	28*	6*	0
FAMILIES BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN AND TYPE					
FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	1,313	511	64*	738*	83*
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	41.7	27.3	100.0*	60.8*	51.6*
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES	1,034	374	0	660*	54*
OTHER FAMILY WITH MALE HEAD	32	14	5	13*	0
FAMILY WITH FEMALE HEAD	247	123	59*	65*	29*
FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS	575	250	20*	305*	49*
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	18.3	13.4	31.3*	25.1*	30.4*
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES	502	213	0	289*	41*
OTHER FAMILY WITH MALE HEAD	10	6	0	4*	0
FAMILY WITH FEMALE HEAD	63	31	20*	12*	8*
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS BY RESIDENCE WITH PARENTS					
TOTAL PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS	2,968	849	190*	1,929*	259*
PERCENT LIVING WITH BOTH PARENTS	79.1	68.8	0. *	91.4*	67.6*
PERCENT LIVING WITH ONE PARENT	18.8	29.6	91.6*	6.8*	30.5*
PERCENT LIVING WITH NEITHER PARENT	2.2	1.6	8.4*	1.8*	1.9*

1/ A HOUSEHOLD HEAD LIVING ALONE OR WITH NONRELATIVES ONLY.

TABLE 5
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS BY AGE,
AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF MEN 16-64 YEARS OLD,
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, PERSONS AGE 25 + OVER		TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
ELEMENTARY	0-4 YEARS	1,596	516	24*	1,056*	109*
	5-7 YEARS	1,205	463	21*	721*	52*
	8 YEARS	514	344	8*	162*	62*
HIGH SCHOOL	1-3 YEARS	1,231	800	27*	404*	56*
	4 YEARS	2,182	1,500	47*	635*	132*
COLLEGE	1-3 YEARS	1,515	1,295	6*	214*	59*
	4 YEARS OR MORE	2,640	2,296	29*	315*	38*
PERCENT WITH LESS THAN 8 YEARS		25.7	13.6	27.8*	50.7*	31.7*
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE		58.2	70.6	50.6*	33.2*	45.1*
PERCENT COLLEGE GRADUATE		24.3	31.8	17.9*	9.0*	7.5*
MEDIAN YEARS COMPLETED		12.6	13.8	12.3*	9.8*	10.1*
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, PERSONS 18-24 YEARS OLD						
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE		64.1	57.9	43.9*	72.1*	72.4*
PERCENT COLLEGE GRADUATE		16.5	26.0	26.8*	5.6*	18.4*
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, BY AGE						
TOTAL ENROLLED, 14-34 YEARS OLD		1,756	509	54*	1,193*	83*
14-15 YEARS		377	67	46*	264*	21*
16-21 YEARS		931	162	8*	761*	58*
16-17 YEARS		257	37	8*	212*	23*
18-19 YEARS		402	71	0	331*	21*
20-21 YEARS		272	54	0	218*	14*
22-24 YEARS		182	91	0	91*	4*
25-34 YEARS		266	189	0	77*	0
PERCENT OF POPULATION IN SCHOOL, BY AGE						
TOTAL, 14-34 YEARS		33.7	16.3	40.0*	61.1*	34.9*
14-15 YEARS		97.9	101.5	112.2*	95.0*	100.0*
16-21 YEARS		67.4	34.9	42.1*	84.7*	70.7*
16-17 YEARS		78.8	53.6	80.0*	85.8*	100.0*
18-19 YEARS		75.7	39.4	0. *	95.7*	100.0*
20-21 YEARS		51.9	25.1	0. *	71.5*	36.8*
22-24 YEARS		22.5	16.1	0. *	42.9*	14.3*
25-34 YEARS		10.1	9.3	0. *	13.6*	0. *
TOTAL MEN 16-64 YEARS OLD WITH LESS THAN 3 YEARS OF COLLEGE COMPLETED 1/		4,340*	2,414*	34*	1,892*	123*
WITH VOCATIONAL TRAINING		1,006*	615*	0	391*	40*
PERCENT OF 16-64 YEARS OLD WITH LESS THAN 3 YEARS COLLEGE		23.2*	25.5*	0. *	20.7*	32.5*

1/ BASED ON 5 PERCENT SAMPLE

TABLE 6
EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL, MALE AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL BOTH SEXES, 16 YEARS AND OVER	13,072	8,242	213*	4,617*	618*
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	8,692	5,799	168*	2,725*	352*
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	66.5	70.4	78.9*	59.0*	57.0*
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	8,667	5,774	168*	2,725*	352*
EMPLOYED	8,110	5,396	146*	2,568*	317*
UNEMPLOYED	557	378	22*	157*	35*
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.4	6.5	13.1*	5.8*	9.9*
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	4,380	2,443	45*	1,892*	266*
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0	0	0	0	0
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	752	229	0	523*	62*
OTHER UNDER 65 YEARS	2,071	1,236	35*	800*	112*
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	401*	260*	37*	104*	36*
OTHER OVER 65 YEARS	1,557	978	10*	569*	92*
TOTAL MALE, 16 YEARS AND OVER	7,045	4,393	102*	2,550*	316*
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	5,118	3,455	74*	1,589*	226*
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	72.6	78.6	72.5*	62.3*	71.5*
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	5,093	3,430	74*	1,589*	226*
EMPLOYED	4,761	3,207	69*	1,485*	199*
UNEMPLOYED	332	223	5*	104*	27*
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.5	6.5	6.8*	6.5*	11.9*
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	1,927	938	28*	961*	90*
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0	0	0	0	0
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	413	115	0	298*	17*
OTHER UNDER 65 YEARS	674	326	18*	330*	26
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	174*	91*	0	83*	0
OTHER OVER 65 YEARS	840	497	10*	333*	47*
TOTAL FEMALE, 16 YEARS AND OVER	6,027	3,849	111*	2,067*	302*
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	3,574	2,344	94*	1,136*	126*
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	59.3	60.9	84.7*	55.0*	41.7*
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	3,574	2,344	94*	1,136*	126*
EMPLOYED	3,349	2,189	77*	1,083*	118*
UNEMPLOYED	225	155	17*	53*	8*
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.3	6.6	18.1*	4.7*	6.3*
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	2,453	1,505	17*	931*	176*
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0	0	0	0	0
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	339	114	0	225*	45*
OTHER UNDER 65 YEARS	1,397	910	17*	470*	86*
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	227*	169*	37*	21*	36*
OTHER OVER 65 YEARS	717	481	0	236*	45*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
RUN DATE - 11/03/72.
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 4
SUBDISTRICT A

TABLE 7
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SCHOOL COMPLETION FOR 16-21 YEAR OLDS,
AND BY DISABILITY STATUS FOR 16-64 YEAR OLDS,
BY SEX, RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	MALES					FEMALES				
16-21 YEAR OLDS NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL	196	122	5*	69*	0	285	135	4*	146*	24*
NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	71	43	5*	23*	0	106	37	0	69*	8*
PERCENT OF ALL 16-21 YEAR OLDS	10.3	17.8	100.0*	5.2*	0. *	15.3	16.6	0. *	15.1*	11.6*
EMPLOYED OR IN ARMED FORCES	29	23	0	6*	0	23	5	0	18*	0
UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN LABOR FORCE	42	20	5*	17*	0	83	32	0	51*	8*
PERCENT OF NONHIGH SCHOOL GRADS.	59.2	46.5	100.0*	73.9*	0.	78.3	86.5	0.	73.9*	100.0*
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	125	79	0	46*	0	179	98	4*	77*	16*
EMPLOYED OR IN ARMED FORCES	98	56	0	42*	0	143	83	0	60*	16*
UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN LABOR FORCE	27	23	0	4*	0	36	15	4*	17*	0
PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	21.6	29.1	0.	8.7*	0.	20.1	15.3	100.0*	22.1*	0. *
16-64 YEAR OLDS NOT INMATES AND NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 1/ TOTAL	5591*	3825*	34*	1732*	101*	4418*	2886*	55*	1477*	117*
NOT DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	5009*	3475*	34*	1500*	101*	4096*	2639*	18*	1439*	81*
IN LABOR FORCE	4645*	3366*	34*	1245*	101*	2967*	1971*	18*	978*	58*
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	92.7*	96.9*	100.0*	83.0*	100.0*	72.4*	74.7*	100.0*	68.0*	71.6*
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	582*	350*	0	232*	0	322*	247*	37*	38*	36*
IN LABOR FORCE	408*	259*	0	149*	0	95*	78*	0	17*	0
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	70.1*	74.0*	0.	64.2*	0.	29.5*	31.6*	0. *	44.7*	0. *
EMPLOYED	340*	235*	0	105*	0	77*	60*	0	17*	0
UNEMPLOYED	68*	24*	0	44*	0	18	18*	0	0	0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	16.7*	9.3*	0.	29.5*	0.	18.9*	23.1*	0.	0. *	0.
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	174*	91*	0	83*	0	227*	169*	37*	21*	36*
ABLE TO WORK	47*	47*	0	0	0	80*	22	37*	21*	0
UNABLE TO WORK	127*	44*	0	83*	0	147*	147*	0	0	36*
DISABLED MORE THAN 6 MONTHS	127*	44*	0	83*	0	111*	111*	0	0	0
PERCENT OF UNABLE TO WORK	100.0*	100.0*	0.	100.0*	0.	75.5*	75.5*	0.	0.	0. *

1/ TABLE BASED ON 5 PERCENT SAMPLE

TABLE 8
WEEKS WORKED IN 1969 FOR MALES AND FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

AGE AND WEEKS WORKED	TOTAL PERSONS	MALES TOTAL	MALES WHITE	MALES BLACK	MALES OTHER RACES	MALES SPANISH AMERICAN	FEMALES TOTAL	FEMALES WHITE	FEMALES BLACK	FEMALES OTHER RACES	FEMALES SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER											
50-52 WEEKS	5279	3331	2333	39*	959*	115*	1948	1371	34*	543*	65*
40-49 WEEKS	1863	989	676	18*	295*	48*	874	556	8*	310*	45*
27-39 WEEKS	910	378	221	0	157*	13*	532	303	5*	224*	8*
14-26 WEEKS	663	362	193	5*	164*	27*	301	155	24*	122*	0
13 WEEKS OR LESS	811	475	215	10*	250*	36	336	172	14*	150*	28*
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	3546	1510	755	30*	725*	77*	2036	1292	26*	718*	156*
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
50-52 WEEKS	40.4	47.3	53.1	38.2*	37.6*	36.4*	32.3	35.6	30.6*	26.3*	21.5*
40-49 WEEKS	14.3	14.0	15.4	17.6*	11.6*	15.2*	14.5	14.4	7.2*	15.0*	14.9*
27-39 WEEKS	7.0	5.4	5.0	0. *	6.2*	4.1*	8.8	7.9	4.5*	10.8*	2.6*
14-26 WEEKS	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.9*	6.4*	8.5*	5.0	4.0	21.6*	5.9*	0. *
13 WEEKS OR LESS	6.2	6.7	4.9	9.8*	9.8*	11.4*	5.6	4.5	12.6*	7.3*	9.3*
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	27.1	21.4	17.2	29.4*	28.4*	24.4*	33.8	33.6	23.4*	34.7*	51.7*
TOTAL, 16-24 YEARS OLD											
50-52 WEEKS	478	201	122	0	79*	0	277	172	13*	92*	16*
40-49 WEEKS	266	110	48	0	62*	0	156	94	0	62*	8
27-39 WEEKS	313	98	60	0	38*	0	215	119	5*	91*	8*
14-26 WEEKS	235	110	51	0	59*	0	125	53	14*	58*	0
13 WEEKS OR LESS	355	182	72	5*	105*	8	173	77	14*	82*	8
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	542	286	80	0	206*	17*	256	80	0	176*	45*
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
50-52 WEEKS	21.8	20.4	28.2	0. *	14.4*	0. *	23.0	28.9	28.3*	16.4*	18.8*
40-49 WEEKS	12.2	11.1	11.1	0. *	11.3*	0. *	13.0	15.8	0. *	11.1*	9.4*
27-39 WEEKS	14.3	9.9	13.9	0. *	6.9*	0. *	17.9	20.0	10.9*	16.2*	9.4*
14-26 WEEKS	10.7	11.1	11.8	0. *	10.7*	0. *	10.4	8.9	30.4*	10.3*	0. *
13 WEEKS OR LESS	16.2	18.4	16.6	100.0*	19.1*	32.0*	14.4	12.9	30.4*	14.6*	9.4*
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	24.8	29.0	18.5	0. *	37.5*	68.0*	21.3	13.4	0. *	31.4*	52.9*
TOTAL, 25-** YEARS OLD											
50-52 WEEKS	4512	2973	2142	39*	792*	99*	1539	1084	21*	434*	41*
40-49 WEEKS	1495	838	599	18*	221*	48*	657	434	8*	215*	37*
27-39 WEEKS	536	260	157	0	103*	13*	276	161	0	115*	0
14-26 WEEKS	364	210	132	5*	73*	21*	154	91	10*	53*	0
13 WEEKS OR LESS	361	234	114	5	115*	28	127	63	0	64*	20*
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	1327	460	218	12*	230*	19	867	572	26*	269*	41*
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
50-52 WEEKS	52.5	59.8	63.7	49.4*	51.6*	43.4*	42.5	45.1	32.3*	37.7*	29.5*
40-49 WEEKS	17.4	16.8	17.8	22.8*	14.4*	21.1*	18.1	18.0	12.3*	18.7*	26.6*
27-39 WEEKS	6.2	5.2	4.7	0. *	6.7*	5.7*	7.6	6.7	0. *	10.0*	0. *
14-26 WEEKS	4.2	4.2	3.9	6.3*	4.8*	9.2*	4.3	3.8	15.4*	4.6*	0. *
13 WEEKS OR LESS	4.2	4.7	3.4	6.3*	7.5*	12.3*	3.5	2.6	0. *	5.6*	14.4*
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	15.4	9.2	6.5	15.2*	15.0*	8.3*	24.0	23.8	40.0*	23.4*	29.5*

** FOR MALES, 25-64 YEARS OLD. FOR FEMALES, 25-59 YEARS OLD

TABLE 9
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,
TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

	BOTH SEXES					FEMALES				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS, NUMBER	8110	5396	146*	2568*	317*	3349	2189	77*	1083*	118*
PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED	21.4	28.7	19.9*	6.1*	10.4*	17.8	24.5	16.9*	4.3*	18.6*
ENGINEERS **	2.1	2.9	0. *	.7*	0. *	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0. *
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	1.8	2.1	8.9*	.7*	1.9*	2.7	3.2	16.9*	.6*	0. *
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY + SECONDARY SCH.	2.5	3.2	0. *	1.2*	0. *	4.1	5.6	0. *	1.4*	0. *
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	14.9	20.5	11.0*	3.5*	8.5*	11.0	15.7	0. *	2.4*	18.6*
NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	11.8	15.4	4.1*	4.7*	6.9*	5.9	8.5	7.8*	.5*	0. *
SALARIED **	9.8	13.1	4.1*	3.3*	4.7*	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0. *
SELF-EMPLOYED **	2.0	2.3	0. *	1.4*	2.2*	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0. *
SALES WORKERS	8.2	9.9	0. *	4.9*	3.8*	7.3	9.4	0. *	3.5*	0. *
RETAIL STORES	3.5	3.8	0. *	3.0*	1.9*	4.2	5.2	0. *	2.6*	0. *
OTHER SALES WORKERS	4.6	6.1	0. *	1.9*	1.9*	3.0	4.2	0. *	.9*	0. *
CLERICAL WORKERS	21.7	22.4	28.8*	19.9*	14.5*	37.3	41.9	46.8*	27.3*	31.4*
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	8.1	10.2	3.4*	4.0*	8.5*	18.4	23.4	6.5*	9.0*	22.9*
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	13.6	12.2	25.3*	15.9*	6.0*	19.0	18.5	40.3*	18.4*	8.5*
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND RELATED	5.6	4.9	0. *	7.5*	15.5*	1.3	.8	0. *	2.5*	0. *
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	1.0	1.0	0. *	1.1*	4.4*	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0. *
MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN **	.8	.4	0. *	1.6*	0. *	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0. *
MACHINIST AND OTHER METAL CRAFTSMEN**	.4	.2	0. *	.9*	0. *	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0. *
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	3.4	3.2	0. *	3.9*	11.0*	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0. *
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	10.5	3.2	0. *	26.5*	12.6*	17.5	3.1	0. *	47.9*	16.9*
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	.6	.5	0. *	.9*	4.1*	.2	.2	0. *	.3*	5.1*
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	6.7	1.3	0. *	18.6*	2.5*	14.8	1.6	0. *	42.6*	6.8*
NONMANUFACTURING	3.2	1.4	0. *	7.0*	6.0*	2.4	1.2	0. *	5.1*	5.1*
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	1.1	.8	8.2*	1.4*	2.5*	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0. *
NONFARM LABORERS	4.1	4.1	19.9*	3.3*	1.9*	.4	.3	0. *	.7*	0. *
SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	14.5	9.9	6.8*	24.8*	26.5*	10.5	9.7	13.0*	12.1*	18.6*
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	9.7	5.5	0. *	19.0*	24.0*	5.6	3.9	0. *	9.5*	11.9*
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	.3	.3	0. *	.2*	0. *	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0. *
PERSONAL, HEALTH + OTHER SVC. WORKERS	4.6	4.0	6.8*	5.6*	2.5*	4.9	5.8	13.0*	2.6*	6.8*
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	.8	.6	5.5*	.7*	5.4*	1.5	1.6	10.4*	.6*	14.4*
FARM WORKERS 1/	.3	.2	6.8*	.2*	0. *	.4	.2	5.2*	.6*	0. *
LOW PAY + LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	14.8	10.4	32.2*	23.1*	31.2*	7.7	5.8	15.6*	10.8*	26.3*

** NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.
1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.
2/ NONFARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS.

TABLE 10
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER, TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	BOTH SEXES					FEMALES				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL EMPLOYED, ALL INDUSTRIES	8110	5396	146*	2568*	317*	3349	2189	77*	1083*	118*
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES	104	75	20*	9*	18*	45	22	14*	9*	6*
MINING	36	24	0	12	8	11	5	0	6*	8
CONSTRUCTION	293	220	0	73*	7	46	27	0	19*	0
MANUFACTURING	1160	544	6*	610*	41*	674	193	6*	475*	14*
DURABLE GOODS	286	216	6*	64*	20*	82	73	6*	3*	6*
NONDURABLE GOODS	874	328	0	546*	21	592	120	0	472*	8
TRANSPORTATION	442	325	0	117*	14*	128	105	0	23*	8*
COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	332	223	29*	80*	16*	93	61	14*	18*	8*
WHOLESALE TRADE	442	314	0	128*	7*	107	53	0	54*	0*
RETAIL TRADE	1550	814	6*	730*	71*	487	339	0*	148*	17*
FIN, INS AND REAL ESTATE	929	782	31*	116*	12*	531	434	12*	85*	6*
SERVICES	2397	1840	48*	509*	123*	1072	856	31*	185*	51*
BUSINESS AND REPAIR	458	382	12*	64*	15*	204	183	0*	21*	0*
PERSONAL	342	175	8*	159*	32*	156	95	8*	53*	25*
MEDICAL AND HEALTH	275	168	10*	97*	25*	175	117	10*	48*	10*
EDUCATIONAL	429	356	5*	68*	15	252	213	0*	39*	8
SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	399	340	5*	54*	15	236	203	0*	33*	8
GOVERNMENT	295	246	0	49*	7	191	158	0	33*	0
PRIVATE	104	94	5*	5*	8	45	45	0*	0*	8
OTHER EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED	30	16	0	14*	0	16	10	0	6*	0
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED	893	759	13*	121*	36*	285	248	13*	24*	8*
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	425	235	6*	184*	0	155	94	0*	61*	0
EMPLOYED BY CLASS OF WORKER										
AGRICULTURE, TOTAL	68	52	10*	6*	12*	32	22	4*	6*	6*
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	52	42	10*	0	12*	26	22	4*	0	6*
GOVERNMENT WORKER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SELF-EMPLOYED	16	10	0	6*	0	6	0	0	6*	0
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NONAGRICULTURE INDUSTRIES, TOTAL	8042	5344	136*	2562*	305*	3317	2167	73*	1077*	112*
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	6297	4082	106*	2109*	244*	2685	1681	63*	941*	104*
GOVERNMENT WORKER	1055	691	23*	341*	23*	469	342	10*	117*	0
FEDERAL	459	234	16*	209*	16*	135	73	10*	52*	0
STATE	198	158	0	40*	7	105	92	0	13*	0
LOCAL	398	299	7*	92*	0	229	177	0	52*	0
SELF-EMPLOYED	678	559	7	112*	38*	151	132	0	19*	8
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	12	12	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0

TABLE 11
INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/
14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL FAMILIES	3,150	1,872	64*	1,214*	161*
LESS THAN $2,000 (INCLUDES NONE AND LOSS)	147	94	12*	41*	10*
$2,000 TO $2,999	132	74	4*	54*	0
$3,000 TO $3,999	149	39	9*	101*	13*
$4,000 TO $4,999	178	84	15*	79*	11*
$5,000 TO $5,999	169	87	0	82*	9*
$6,000 TO $6,999	203	106	0	97*	43*
$7,000 TO $7,999	189	100	0	89*	14*
$8,000 TO $8,999	197	118	0	79*	12*
$9,000 TO $9,999	98	53	0	45*	7*
$10,000 TO $14,999	840	449	19*	372*	25*
$15,000 TO $24,999	545	423	5	117*	12*
$25,000 AND OVER	303	245	0	58*	5
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	10,636	11,946	4,466*	8,810*	6,872*
MEAN FAMILY INCOME	13,203	15,164	6,587*	10,528*	8,680*
TOTAL FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEADS	479	270	59*	150	36*
MEAN FAMILY INCOME	8,095	8,396	5,773*	8,467	7,794*
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS OLD + OVER	5,255	4,168	134*	953*	254*
LESS THAN $1,000 (INCLUDES NONE AND LOSS)	597	346	45*	206*	45*
$1,000 TO $1,999	541	341	14*	186*	50*
$2,000 TO $2,999	419	230	7*	182*	20*
$3,000 TO $3,999	404	317	0	87*	36
$4,000 TO $4,999	322	283	5*	34*	17*
$5,000 TO $5,999	309	240	5*	64*	15*
$6,000 TO $6,999	342	272	26*	44*	8*
$7,000 TO $7,999	369	326	0	43*	23*
$8,000 TO $8,999	242	221	0	21*	6
$9,000 TO $9,999	305	252	25*	28*	8*
$10,000 TO $14,999	881	850	7	24*	20*
$15,000 AND OVER	524	490	0	34*	6*
MEDIAN INCOME	6,103	7,168	4,200*	2,464*	3,333*
MEAN INCOME	7,737	8,734	4,415*	3,840*	4,251*
TOTAL FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER	8,405	6,040	198*	2,167*	415*
MEDIAN INCOME	7,520	8,238	4,399*	5,777*	5,229*
MEAN INCOME	9,785	10,727	5,117*	7,587*	5,969*

1/ PERSONS LIVING ALONE OR WITH NONRELATIVES ONLY.

TABLE 12
TYPE OF INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/
14 YEARS OLD, AND RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL 2/
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

TYPE OF INCOME OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL FAMILIES 3/	3,150	1,872	64*	1,214*	161*
WITH EARNINGS	3,204	1,857	51*	1,296*	159*
MEAN EARNINGS	11,129	12,957	4,496*	8,771*	7,922*
WITH SOCIAL SECURITY	781	460	0	321*	29*
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY	1,430	1,586	0	1,206*	1,751*
WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	236	80	36*	120*	0
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1,780	1,352	4,319*	1,303*	0
WITH OTHER INCOME	1,444	935	14*	495*	47*
MEAN OTHER INCOME	3,043	3,730	2,628*	1,756*	1,855*
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER 3/	5,255	4,168	134*	953*	254*
WITH EARNINGS	4,162	3,482	104*	576*	178*
MEAN EARNINGS	8,421*	9,090*	5,318*	4,962*	4,866*
WITH SOCIAL SECURITY	929	608	8	313*	62*
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY	1,138	1,145	750	1,134*	1,111*
WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	286	161	8	117*	25*
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1,100	1,187	150	1,044*	1,445*
WITH OTHER INCOME	1,924	1,652	30*	242*	63*
MEAN OTHER INCOME	2,333	2,501	1,046*	1,340*	1,722*
RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL (PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES)					
LESS THAN .50 OF POVERTY LEVEL	3.3	3.2	6.3*	3.4*	6.2*
.50 TO .74 OF POVERTY LEVEL	2.2	1.6	26.6*	1.8*	0. *
.75 TO .99 OF POVERTY LEVEL	3.0	2.1	6.3*	4.3*	0. *
1.00 TO 1.24 OF POVERTY LEVEL	5.0	3.0	0. *	8.5*	10.6*
1.25 TO 1.49 OF POVERTY LEVEL	5.2	2.9	12.5*	8.3*	0. *
1.50 TO 1.99 OF POVERTY LEVEL	11.2	5.8	25.0*	18.8*	30.4*
2.00 TO 2.99 OF POVERTY LEVEL	18.3	13.1	15.6*	26.6*	14.9*
3.00 OR MORE OF POVERTY LEVEL	51.7	68.3	7.8*	28.3*	37.9*

1/ PERSONS LIVING ALONE OR WITH NONRELATIVES ONLY.
2/ POVERTY LEVELS REFER TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIONS POVERTY INDEX. ALL TABULATION CONCERNING THE POVERTY LEVEL EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES LIVING IN BARRACKS, COLLEGE STUDENTS LIVING IN DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER AGE 14.
3/ A UNIT MAY BE TABULATED IN MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY.

TABLE 13
SELECTED POVERTY INDICATORS FOR PERSONS, FAMILIES,
AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS AND OVER,
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	2,040	1,006	152*	882*	129*
PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS	13.0	11.2	36.0*	14.1*	14.7*
PERCENT 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	24.2	28.6	11.8*	21.2*	10.9*
PERCENT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	21.3	12.2	42.1*	28.0*	15.5*
PERCENT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	3.2	4.0	0. *	2.9*	7.8*
TOTAL LESS THAN .75 OF POVERTY LEVEL	1,468	741	111*	616*	125*
TOTAL LESS THAN 1.25 OF POVERTY LEVEL	3,010	1,365	144*	1,501*	264*
TOTAL FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	269	129	25*	115*	10*
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	8.5	6.9	39.1*	9.5*	6.2*
MEAN SIZE OF FAMILY	3.6	2.8	3.7*	4.5*	4.0*
MALE FAMILY HEAD	200	85	0	115*	10*
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	107	27	0	80*	10*
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	43	21	0	22*	10*
FEMALE FAMILY HEAD	69	44	25*	0	0
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	53	28	25*	0	0
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	12	12	0	0	0
FAMILY HEAD 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	83	43	0	40*	0
MEAN INCOME, ALL SOURCES 3/	1,791	1,252	1,981*	2,354*	849*
PERCENT WITH EARNINGS	49.1	34.9	48.0*	65.2*	100.0*
MEAN EARNINGS	1,942	887	1,083*	2,713*	849*
PERCENT WITH SOCIAL SECURITY	35.3	42.6	0. *	34.8*	0. *
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	1,135	1,061	0	1,236*	0
PERCENT WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	16.4	20.9	52.0*	3.5*	0. *
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	2,125	2,042	2,811*	449*	0
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	1,066	647	59*	360*	89*
PERCENT OF ALL UNREL. INDIVIDUALS 14 AND OVER	20.3	15.5	44.0*	37.8*	35.0*
PERCENT 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	31.7	30.6	30.5*	33.9*	15.7*
MEAN INCOME, ALL SOURCES 3/	797	814	644*	790*	860*
PERCENT WITH EARNINGS	38.8	35.9	49.2*	42.5*	50.6*
PERCENT WITH SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	31.5	30.3	13.6*	36.7*	23.6*
PERCENT WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	11.9	13.1	13.6*	9.4*	14.6*

1/ PERSONS LIVING ALONE OR WITH NON RELATIVES ONLY.
2/ POVERTY LEVELS REFER TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIONS POVERTY INDEX. ALL TABULATIONS CONCERNING THE POVERTY LEVEL EXCLUDE INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES LIVING IN BARRACKS, COLLEGE STUDENTS LIVING IN DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER AGE 14.
3/ A UNIT MAY BE TABULATED IN MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY.

TABLE 14
MEDIAN AND MEAN INCOME IN 1969 BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP OF MALES AND FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP 1/

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
INCOME					
MALE					
PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL AND KINDRED WORKERS					
MEDIAN	11,516	11,860	6,499*	9,333*	9,687*
MEAN	13,378	13,897	6,830*	9,802*	12,601*
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND KINDRED WORKERS					
MEDIAN	8,179	8,479	0	7,464*	10,288*
MEAN	8,591	8,430	0	8,852*	7,172*
OPERATIVES, INCLUDING TRANSPORT					
MEDIAN	5,967	6,983	10,713*	5,108*	3,357*
MEAN	6,879	8,049	6,007*	6,007*	3,449*
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM					
MEDIAN	5,250	6,416	6,249*	3,687*	10,000*
MEAN	5,810	6,290	5,116*	4,514*	9,248*
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS					
MEDIAN	0	0	0	0	0
MEAN	0	0	0	0	0
FARM LABORERS EXCEPT UNPAID AND FARM FOREMEN					
MEDIAN	2,000	2,166	500*	8,500*	0
MEAN	2,430	1,250	649*	8,048*	0
TOTAL MALE EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE					
MEDIAN	7,871	9,446	6,249*	5,196*	6,452*
MEAN	9,916	11,668	5,278*	6,252*	6,861*
FEMALE					
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS					
MEDIAN	5,232	5,643	833*	3,217*	5,650*
MEAN	5,152	5,689	1,847*	3,877*	5,080*
OPERATIVES INCLUDING TRANSPORT					
MEDIAN	2,554	4,118	0	2,460*	4,833*
MEAN	2,749	3,584	0	2,647*	7,829*
TOTAL FEMALE EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE					
MEDIAN	4,751	5,786	4,156*	2,722*	5,200*
MEAN	5,338	6,401	3,892*	3,307*	5,310*

1/ WITH EARNINGS

SUMMARY MANPOWER INDICATORS

FOR

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 4

SUBDISTRICT B

NOTE -- AN ASTERISK (*) FOLLOWING A DATA ITEM INDICATES A DISCLOSURE SUPPRESSION. THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS DID NOT RELEASE DATA WHEN TOO FEW INDIVIDUALS WERE COUNTED IN A PARTICULAR CATEGORY IN ORDER TO PREVENT DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ABOUT INDIVIDUALS. THE SUPPRESSED DATA IS COUNTED AS ZERO WHEN USED IN CALCULATIONS. THE ASTERISK WILL APPEAR WHEN A SUPPRESSION OCCURRED IN ANY NUMBER USED IN THE CALCULATION OF THE ITEM. FOR EXAMPLE, WHERE A SUPPRESSION OCCURRED IN A TOTAL, ALL PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM THAT TOTAL WILL SHOW THE SUPPRESSION ASTERISK.

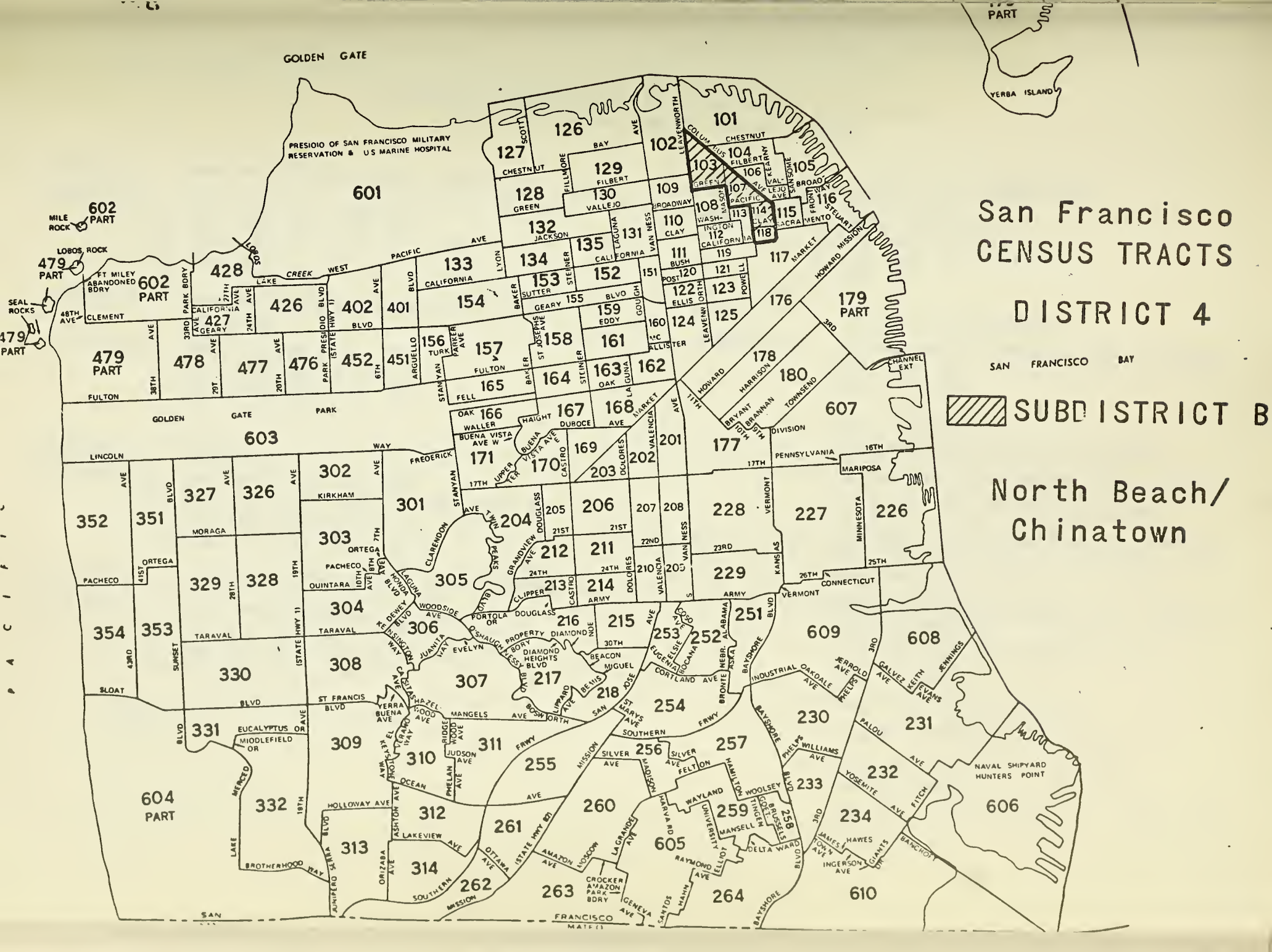
SPANISH AMERICAN -- IN 42 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THIS POPULATION IS IDENTIFIED AS -PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE-; IN FIVE SOUTHWESTERN STATES, AS -PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE OR SPANISH SURNAME-; AND IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES, AS -PERSONS OF PUERTO RICAN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE-.

SPANISH AMERICANS ARE ALSO COUNTED IN THE RACIAL CATEGORIES AS WHITE, BLACK OR OTHER RACES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
DATA SYSTEMS AND REPORTS, REGION IX

IN COOPERATION WITH
OFFICE OF PLANNING, EVALUATION AND RESEARCH
MR. WILLIAM B. HEWITT, DIRECTOR

MANPOWER PACKAGE NO. 1
SECOND COUNT (POPULATION) SUMMARY TAPE
FOURTH COUNT (POPULATION) SUMMARY TAPE


San Francisco
CENSUS TRACTS
DISTRICT 4
SUBDISTRICT B
North Beach/
Chinatown
GOLDEN GATE
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO MILITARY RESERVATION & U.S. MARINE HOSPITAL
YERBA ISLAND
NAVAL SHIPYARD HUNTERS POINT
SAN FRANCISCO BAY
SAN FRANCISCO MATEO
GOLDEN GATE PARK
PACIFIC OCEAN

SAN FRANCISCO CENSUS TRACTS OF DISTRICTS AND SUBDISTRICTS
AGGREGATED FOR THE SUMMARY MANPOWER PACKAGE

DISTRICT 1 Western Addition, Haight Ashbury

SUBDISTRICT A 133, 134, 135, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155
B 157, 158, 164, 165, 167
C 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 168
D 166, 171

DISTRICT 2 Hunters Point, Bayview, Ocean View, Merced, Ingleside

SUBDISTRICT A 606, 608, 609, 231, 232
B 230, 233, 234, 610
C 257, 258, 259, 264, 605
D 312, 313, 314

DISTRICT 3 Mission

SUBDISTRICT A 169, 177, 201, 202, 203
B 205, 206, 207, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214
C 208, 209, 228, 229
D 215, 251, 252, 253, 254

DISTRICT 4 Chinatown, North Beach, Inner Richmond

SUBDISTRICT A 101, 104, 105, 106, 115, 116
B 103, 107, 114, 118
C 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 119
D 402, 451, 452, 476

DISTRICT 5 Central City, Potrero Hill

SUBDISTRICT A 120, 122, 124
B 117, 121, 123, 125
C 176, 178, 179, 180, 607
D 226, 227

DISTRICT 6 Western San Francisco

SUBDISTRICT A Marina, Pacific Heights, Inner Richmond
102, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 601, 401, 156

B Outer Richmond

602, 426, 427, 428, 477, 478, 479

C Golden Gate Park, Sunset, Great Highway

302, 303, 326, 327, 351, 352, 603

D Parkside, St. Francis Wood, Park Merced
304, 308, 309, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 353, 354, 604

E Parnassus Heights, Forest Hill, Sunnyside Diamond Heights

170, 204, 216, 217, 218, 301, 305, 306, 307, 310, 311

F Excelsior, Mission Terrace

255, 256, 260, 261, 262, 263

G Excelsior, Portola, Cayvga Park, Crocker Amazon

230, 233, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263

The availability of data from the 1970 Census of Population on computer tapes provides Census users with unique opportunities to tailor output to individual requirements and to execute the statistical operations necessary to sharpen the analysis of economic and social conditions in the United States.

The Manpower Administration has taken full advantage of the opportunities presented by the 1970 Census and of computer technology by compiling a series of reports based on information contained in the second and fourth count summary tapes. These reports, which include much unpublished data, were prepared cooperatively by Federal, State, and local research personnel. They are specially geared to the informational needs of manpower program managers and staff specialists, manpower planners, and research workers in human resource programs. The use of computers permitted the creation of manpower profiles for administrative areas; thus, in addition to the usual geography--States, counties, cities, etc.——the reports in this series also include information on Department of Labor's administrative areas and those of State Employment Security agencies and other associated organizations.

The major reports prepared from the second and fourth count summary tapes are:

1. Summary Manpower Indicators
2. Detailed Manpower Indicators
3. Inter-Area Manpower Comparisons
4. Manpower Indicator Atlas

The reports were planned and written in the Manpower Administration, Region IX Data Systems and Reports Division, Walter Postle, Chief, in cooperation with staff of the Employment Security research and analysis staffs in Arizona, California, Hawaii, and Nevada.

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Floyd E Edwards

FLOYD E. EDWARDS
Regional Manpower Administrator
Region IX, San Francisco
June 1972

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SUBDISTRICT B

MANPOWER PROFILE

RACIAL AND ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE AREA IN APRIL 1970 WAS 15,780 WITH A RACIAL COMPOSITION OF WHITES, 4,148 (26.3 PERCENT); BLACKS, 77* (0.5* PERCENT); OTHER RACES, 11,555* (73.2* PERCENT). THE SPANISH AMERICAN ETHNIC GROUP (ALSO COUNTED PRIMARILY IN THE WHITE RACE, BUT INCLUDES SOME BLACKS AND OTHER RACES) ACCOUNTED FOR 445* (2.8* PERCENT OF THE POPULATION). PERSONS OF FOREIGN STOCK MADE UP 13,040 (82.6 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION).

AGE

ONE HALF OF THE MALE WHITE POPULATION WAS BELOW 44.6 YEARS OLD, COMPARED WITH 60.3* YEARS FOR MALE BLACKS, 42.2* YEARS FOR MALES IN OTHER RACES, AND 41.7* YEARS FOR MALE SPANISH-AMERICANS. THE RESPECTIVE MEDIAN AGES FOR FEMALES WERE--WHITE 45.9 YEARS, BLACK 56.7* YEARS, OTHER RACES 36.8* YEARS AND SPANISH-AMERICANS 40.0* YEARS. SOME 9,909 (62.8 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION) WERE IN THE PRIME WORKING AGE GROUP, 16 TO 64 YEARS OLD. PERSONS OVER 65 ACCOUNTED FOR 3,037 (19.2 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION).

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN THIS AREA WAS 7,572 COMPRISED OF 2,447 (32.3 PERCENT) WHITES, 12* (0.2* PERCENT) BLACKS, 5,113* (67.5* PERCENT) OTHER RACES, AND 218* (2.9* PERCENT) SPANISH-AMERICANS. THE TOTAL LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE WAS 58.6 PERCENT.
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN THE AREA TOTALED 7,177 WITH 2,344 (32.7 PERCENT) WHITES AT WORK, 12*(0.2* PERCENT) BLACKS, 4,821* (67.2* PERCENT) OTHER RACES, AND 202* (2.8* PERCENT) SPANISH-AMERICANS. THE LARGEST NUMBER OF JOBS OCCURRED IN THE FOLLOWING FOUR MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS --

RETAIL TRADE
SERVICES
MANUFACTURING
FIN, INS AND REAL ESTATE

FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS EMPLOYED 741 PERSONS IN NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS, 10.3 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYED IN THE AREA.

THE OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS EMPLOYING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUP WERE --

	ALL RACES	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH-AMERICAN
TOTAL EMPLOYED, NUMBER	7,177	2,344	12*	4,821*	202*
HORIZONTAL PERCENT	100.0	32.7	0.2*	67.2*	2.8*
VERTICAL PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WHITE COLLAR WORKERS	43.9*	66.9*	0.0	32.8*	40.6*
BLUE COLLAR WORKERS	28.9*	17.6*	41.7*	34.4*	33.2*
SERVICE WORKERS	26.9*	14.7*	58.3*	32.7*	26.2*
FARM WORKERS	0.3	0.7	0.0*	0.1*	0.0*

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN LOW PAY AND LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS WAS 13.0 PERCENT FOR WHITES, 100.0* PERCENT FOR BLACKS, 30.4* PERCENT FOR OTHER RACES, AND 20.3* PERCENT FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS.

UNEMPLOYMENT TOTALED 395 OR 5.2 PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE. APRIL 1970 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY RACE/ETHNIC GROUPS WERE--WHITES, 4.2 PERCENT; BLACKS 0.0* PERCENT; OTHER RACES, 5.7* PERCENT; SPANISH-AMERICANS, 7.3* PERCENT. PERSONS OVER 16 YEARS OLD NOT IN THE ARMED FORCES, NOT AT WORK AND NOT LOOKING FOR WORK TOTALED 5,354. OF THESE 0.0 PERCENT WERE IN INSTITUTIONS AND 16.0 PERCENT WERE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL. THERE WERE 486 PERSONS IN THE AREA BETWEEN 16-64 YEARS OLD WHO WERE DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED.

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS

DURING THE CALENDER YEAR 1969, ONE HALF OF THE FAMILIES IN THE AREA RECEIVED UNDER $7,922 PER YEAR. SOME 587 (16.6 PERCENT OF THE FAMILIES) RECEIVED LESS THAN THE POVERTY LEVEL WHILE 644 (18.3 PERCENT) RECEIVED MORE THAN $15,000. IN 1969, ONE HALF OF THE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED LESS THAN $2,869; 1,319 (32.1 PERCENT OF THESE INDIVIDUALS) WERE BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, WHILE 142 (3.4 PERCENT) HAD INCOMES OVER $15,000.
MEDIAN WHITE FAMILY INCOME WAS $11,038 COMPARED WITH $3,500* FOR BLACKS, $6,702* FOR OTHER RACES, AND $8,153* FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS.

FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY RECEIVED A MEAN INCOME OF $1,989 IN 1969; 15.5 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY FAMILIES RECEIVED PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME. OF THE POVERTY FAMILIES, 94 (16.0 PERCENT) WERE HEADED BY WOMEN.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN POVERTY WAS 3,346 (21.2 PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS).
THE 'NEAR POOR' PERSONS WITH INCOME LESS THAN 125 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY LEVEL TOTALED 4,560 (28.9 PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS) WHILE THE 'POOR POOR' PERSONS WITH INCOME LESS THAN 75 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY LEVEL NUMBERED 2,133 (13.5 PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS).

VETERANS

AMONG MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 1,580 (22.6 PERCENT) WERE VETERANS. MEN WHO SERVED DURING THE VIETNAM WAR PERIOD NUMBERED 158; DURING THE KOREAN CONFLICT, 141. SOME 46 HAD SERVED IN BOTH KOREA AND WORLD WAR II.
SERVICE IN PREVIOUS PERIODS ACCOUNTED FOR 1,235 VETERANS.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OVER 25 YEARS OLD, 6,900 (64.5* PERCENT) HAD LESS THAN A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION. HOWEVER, 35.5 PERCENT HAD GRADUATED FROM HIGH SCHOOL AND 10.7 PERCENT WERE COLLEGE GRADUATES. ONE HALF OF THE WHITE POPULATION IN THIS AGE GROUP HAD AT LEAST 12.6 YEARS OF EDUCATION, COMPARED WITH 9.3* YEARS FOR BLACKS, 7.1* YEARS FOR OTHER RACES AND 8.4* YEARS FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT RATES FOR PERSONS 16-21 YEARS OLD WERE 20.7 PERCENT FOR THE WHITE POPULATION, 57.1* PERCENT FOR BLACKS, 85.5* PERCENT FOR OTHER RACES, AND 0.0* PERCENT FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS. OF THE POPULATION 16-21 YEARS OLD, SOME 380 (24.3 PERCENT) WERE NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL; OF THIS TOTAL 244 WERE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND 136 WERE SCHOOL DROPOUTS. ABOUT 17.6 PERCENT OF THE GRADUATES AND 45.6 PERCENT OF THE DROPOUTS WERE UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE.

TABLE 1
POPULATION BY RACE, ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND AGE
(SECOND COUNT DATA)1/

RACIAL GROUP

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THIS AREA IN APRIL 1970 WAS 15,869 COMPOSED OF 11,634 (73.3 PERCENT) RACIAL MINORITIES (BLACK AND OTHER RACES) AND 4,235 (26.7 PERCENT WHITES. THE SPANISH-AMERICAN ETHNIC GROUP, WHICH CAN INCLUDE WHITES, BLACKS OR OTHER RACES, ACCOUNTED FOR 445* (2.8* PERCENT) OF THE POPULATION. THE AREA'S POPULATION INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN EACH RACIAL GROUP -

	NUMBER			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION (VERTICAL)			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION (HORIZONTAL)		
RACIAL GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL ALL RACES	15,869	8,417	7,452	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	53.0	47.0
WHITE	4,235	2,098	2,137	26.7	24.9	28.7	100.0	49.5	50.5
BLACK	88	58	30	0.6	0.7	0.4	100.0	65.9	34.1
AMERICAN-INDIAN	7	3	4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	42.9	57.1
JAPANESE	79	34	45	0.5	0.4	0.6	100.0	43.0	57.0
CHINESE	11,091	5,953	5,138	69.9	70.7	68.9	100.0	53.7	46.3
FILIPINO	285	218	67	1.8	2.6	0.9	100.0	76.5	23.5
HAWAIIAN	31	18	13	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	58.1	41.9
KOREAN	15	9	6	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	60.0	40.0
OTHER	38	26	12	0.2	0.3	0.2	100.0	68.4	31.6
ETHNIC GROUP (4TH COUNT DATA)									
SPANISH-AMERICAN	445*	247*	198*	2.8*	2.9*	2.7*	100.0	55.5*	44.5*

AGE

ONE-HALF THE POPULATION OF THIS AREA WAS BELOW 40.8 YEARS OF AGE. THE TABLE BELOW SHOWS THE NUMBER AND PERCENT OF INDIVIDUALS IN SELECTED AGE GROUPS. AGE DISTRIBUTION IS ONLY AVAILABLE IN THE SECOND COUNT BY TOTAL, WHITE, BLACK AND OTHER RACES. THE AGES SHOWN ARE AS OF APRIL 1970.

AGE GROUP	TOTAL	PERCENT	WHITE	PERCENT	BLACK	PERCENT	OTHER RACES	PERCENT
TOTAL	15,869	100.0	4,235	100.0	88	100.0	11,546	100.0
UNDER 6 YEARS	864	5.4	153	3.6	2	2.3	709	6.1
6-9 YEARS	973	6.1	108	2.5	9	10.2	856	7.4
10-11 YEARS	407	2.6	45	1.1	2	2.3	360	3.1
12-13 YEARS	420	2.6	47	1.1	3	3.4	370	3.2
14-15 YEARS	443	2.8	46	1.1	1	1.1	396	3.4
16 YEARS AND OVER	12,963	81.7	3,854	91.0	73	83.0	9,036	78.3
16-21 YEARS	1,631	10.3	197	4.7	7	8.0	1,427	12.4
22-44 YEARS	4,280	27.0	1,604	37.9	18	20.5	2,658	23.0
40 YEARS AND OVER	8,119	51.2	2,320	54.8	53	60.2	5,746	49.8
45 YEARS AND OVER	7,052	44.4	2,053	48.5	48	54.5	4,951	42.9
50 YEARS AND OVER	6,042	38.1	1,740	41.1	44	50.0	4,258	36.9
55 YEARS AND OVER	5,120	32.3	1,455	34.4	40	45.5	3,625	31.4
60 YEARS AND OVER	4,116	25.9	1,149	27.1	31	35.2	2,936	25.4
65 YEARS AND OVER	2,994	18.9	853	20.1	22	25.0	2,119	18.4

1/ DATA ON THIS TABLE IS FROM 100 PERCENT COUNT. ALL OTHER TABLES ARE CENSUS 20, 15, AND 5 PERCENT SAMPLE DATA.

TABLE 2
TOTAL POPULATION
BY AGE, SEX, RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

AGE	TOTAL PERSONS	MALES TOTAL	MALES WHITE	MALES BLACK	MALES OTHER RACES	MALES SPANISH AMERICAN	FEMALES TOTAL	FEMALES WHITE	FEMALES BLACK	FEMALES OTHER RACES	FEMALES SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL AGES	15780	8356	2100	47*	6209*	247*	7424	2048	30*	5346*	198*
UNDER 10 YEARS	1612	801	118	0	683*	50*	811	126	0	685*	19*
10 TO 13 YEARS	838	438	58	0	380*	9*	400	25	0	375*	4*
14 TO 15 YEARS	384	138	0	0	138*	0	246	36	6*	204*	0
16 TO 17 YEARS	363	208	11	0	197*	0	155	19	0	136*	0
18 TO 19 YEARS	530	285	31	0	254*	0	245	29	7*	209*	6*
20 TO 21 YEARS	669	333	41	7*	285*	0	336	33	0	303*	6*
22 TO 24 YEARS	689	351	149	0	202*	6*	338	184	0	154*	11*
25 TO 34 YEARS	1699	901	414	0	487*	42*	798	304	0	494*	41*
35 TO 44 YEARS	1920	930	239	0	691*	35*	990	239	0	751*	18*
45 TO 54 YEARS	1849	972	288	10*	674*	8*	877	319	0	558*	25*
55 TO 64 YEARS	2190	1217	308	19*	890*	37*	973	316	12*	645*	50*
65 YEARS AND OVER	3037	1782	443	11*	1328*	60*	1255	418	5*	832*	18*
SELECTED GROUPS											
16 YEARS AND OVER	12946	6979	1924	47*	5008*	188*	5967	1861	24*	4082*	175*
16 TO 21 YEARS	1562	826	83	7*	736*	0	736	81	7*	648*	12*
16 TO 64 YEARS	9909	5197	1481	36*	3680*	128*	4712	1443	19*	3250*	157*
45 YEARS AND OVER	7076	3971	1039	40*	2892*	105*	3105	1053	17*	2035*	93*
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
TOTAL, ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0	100.0	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*
UNDER 10 YEARS	10.2	9.6	5.6	0. *	11.0*	20.2*	10.9	6.2	0. *	12.8*	9.6*
10 TO 13 YEARS	5.3	5.2	2.8	0. *	6.1*	3.6*	5.4	1.2	0. *	7.0*	2.0*
14 TO 15 YEARS	2.4	1.7	0.	0. *	2.2*	0. *	3.3	1.8	20.0*	3.8*	0. *
16 TO 17 YEARS	2.3	2.5	.5	0. *	3.2*	0. *	2.1	.9	0. *	2.5*	0. *
18 TO 19 YEARS	3.4	3.4	1.5	0. *	4.1*	0. *	3.3	1.4	23.3*	3.9*	3.0*
20 TO 21 YEARS	4.2	4.0	2.0	14.9*	4.6*	0. *	4.5	1.6	0. *	5.7*	3.0*
22 TO 24 YEARS	4.4	4.2	7.1	0. *	3.3*	2.4*	4.6	9.0	0. *	2.9*	5.6*
25 TO 34 YEARS	10.8	10.8	19.7	0. *	7.8*	17.0*	10.7	14.8	0. *	9.2*	20.7*
35 TO 44 YEARS	12.2	11.1	11.4	0. *	11.1*	14.2*	13.3	11.7	0. *	14.0*	9.1*
45 TO 54 YEARS	11.7	11.6	13.7	21.3*	10.9*	3.2*	11.8	15.6	0. *	10.4*	12.6*
55 TO 64 YEARS	13.9	14.6	14.7	40.4*	14.3*	15.0*	13.1	15.4	40.0*	12.1*	25.3*
65 YEARS AND OVER	19.2	21.3	21.1	23.4*	21.4*	24.3*	16.9	20.4	16.7*	15.6*	9.1*
SELECTED GROUPS											
16 YEARS AND OVER	82.0	83.5	91.6	100.0*	80.7*	76.1*	80.4	90.9	80.0*	76.4*	88.4*
16 TO 21 YEARS	9.9	9.9	4.0	14.9*	11.9*	0. *	9.9	4.0	23.3*	12.1*	6.1*
16 TO 64 YEARS	62.8	62.2	70.5	76.6*	59.3*	51.8*	63.5	70.5	63.3*	60.8*	79.3*
45 YEARS AND OVER	44.8	47.5	49.5	85.1*	46.6*	42.5*	41.8	51.4	56.7*	38.1*	47.0*
MEDIAN AGE	41.1	43.0	44.6	60.3*	42.2*	41.7*	39.3	45.9	56.7*	36.8*	40.0*

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TABLE 3
SPANISH INDICATORS, ORIGIN OF FOREIGN STOCK 1/,
VETERAN STATUS AND MOBILITY,
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 4
SUBDISTRICT B

SPANISH INDICATORS	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN 2/	207	186	0	21*	207*
PERSONS OF PUERTO RICAN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE	0	0	0	0	0
PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE	311	295	0	16*	294*
PERSONS OF SPANISH SURNAME,NOT OF SPANISH LANGUAGE	151	83	0	68*	151*
TOTAL FOREIGN STOCK 1/	13,040	2,144	8*	10,888*	384*
EUROPE	1,773	1,740	0	33*	189*
ASIA	10,672	40	0	10,632*	86*
CHINA	9,231	0	0	9,231*	33*
JAPAN	80	0	0	80*	0
OTHER ASIA	1,361	40	0	1,321*	53*
CANADA	150	116	0	34*	6*
MEXICO	33	29	0	4*	29*
OTHER AMERICA	154	111	0	43*	67*
ALL OTHER AND NOT REPORTED	258	108	8*	142*	7*
VETERAN STATUS, MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER					
TOTAL MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	6,979	1,924	47*	5,008*	188*
CURRENTLY IN ARMED FORCES	20	20	0	0	0
VETERAN	1,580	743	16*	821*	59*
VIETNAM	158	102	0	56*	8*
KOREA	141	56	0	85*	5*
KOREA AND WORLD WAR II	46	28	0	18*	0
OTHER SERVICE	1,235	557	16*	662*	46*
NONVETERAN	5,366	1,103	41*	4,222*	129*
VIETNAM VETERANS AS PERCENT OF TOTAL MALES	2.3	5.3	0. *	1.1*	4.3*
RESIDENCE IN 1965,					
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN 1970	15,166	3,939	97*	11,130*	399*
SAME HOUSE	7,052	1,826	74*	5,152*	178*
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN U.S.	4,799	1,693	15*	3,091*	141*
SAME COUNTY	3,532	882	15*	2,635*	129*
DIFFERENT COUNTY	1,267	811	0	456*	12*
SAME STATE	532	312	0	220*	12*
DIFFERENT STATE	735	499	0	236*	0
ABROAD	2,594	138	0	2,456*	68*
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	721	282	8*	431*	12*

1/ FOREIGN BORN OR OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE.
2/ BASED ON SELF-IDENTIFICATION. THIS CLASSIFICATION IS INDEPENDENT OF SPANISH LANGUAGE AND SURNAME COUNTS

TABLE 5

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS BY AGE, AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF MEN 16-64 YEARS OLD, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, PERSONS AGE 25 + OVER		TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
ELEMENTARY	0-4 YEARS	3,319	314	10*	2,995*	42*
	5-7 YEARS	1,841	329	15*	1,497*	98*
	8 YEARS	752	237	5*	510*	55*
HIGH SCHOOL	1-3 YEARS	988	335	11*	642*	37*
	4 YEARS	1,713	769	16*	928*	48*
COLLEGE	1-3 YEARS	940	508	0	432*	28*
	4 YEARS OR MORE	1,142	796	0	346*	26*
PERCENT WITH LESS THAN 8 YEARS		48.2	19.6	43.9*	61.1*	41.9*
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE		35.5	63.0	28.1*	23.2*	30.5*
PERCENT COLLEGE GRADUATE		10.7	24.2	0. *	4.7*	7.8*
MEDIAN YEARS COMPLETED		8.6	12.6	9.3*	7.1*	8.4*
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, PERSONS 18-24 YEARS OLD						
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE		70.7	63.0	0. *	74.0*	0. *
PERCENT COLLEGE GRADUATE		10.6	27.6	0. *	5.0*	20.7*
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, BY AGE						
TOTAL ENROLLED, 14-34 YEARS OLD		1,978	145	17*	1,816*	17*
14-15 YEARS		422	24	9*	389*	0
16-21 YEARS		1,225	34	8*	1,183*	0
16-17 YEARS		331	0	0	331*	0
18-19 YEARS		460	7	8*	445*	0
20-21 YEARS		434	27	0	407*	0
22-24 YEARS		163	35	0	128*	11*
25-34 YEARS		168	52	0	116*	6*
PERCENT OF POPULATION IN SCHOOL, BY AGE						
TOTAL, 14-34 YEARS		45.6	11.6	85.0*	59.3*	15.2*
14-15 YEARS		109.9	66.7	150.0*	113.7*	0.
16-21 YEARS		78.4	20.7	57.1*	85.5*	0. *
16-17 YEARS		91.2	0.	0.	99.4*	0.
18-19 YEARS		86.8	11.7	114.3*	96.1*	0. *
20-21 YEARS		64.9	36.5	0. *	69.2*	0. *
22-24 YEARS		23.7	10.5	0.	36.0*	64.7*
25-34 YEARS		9.9	7.2	0.	11.8*	7.2*
TOTAL MEN 16-64 YEARS OLD WITH LESS THAN 3 YEARS OF COLLEGE COMPLETED 1/		4,655	1,046	0	3,609*	83*
WITH VOCATIONAL TRAINING		900	311	0	589*	20*
PERCENT OF 16-64 YEARS OLD WITH LESS THAN 3 YEARS COLLEGE		19.3	29.7	0.	16.3*	24.1*

1/ BASED ON 5 PERCENT SAMPLE

TABLE 6
EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL, MALE AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL BOTH SEXES, 16 YEARS AND OVER	12,946	3,785	71*	9,090*	363*
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	7,592	2,467	12*	5,113*	218*
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	58.6	65.2	16.9*	56.2*	60.1*
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	7,572	2,447	12*	5,113*	218*
EMPLOYED	7,177	2,344	12*	4,821*	202*
UNEMPLOYED	395	103	0	292*	16*
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.2	4.2	0. *	5.7*	7.3*
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	5,354	1,318	59*	3,977*	145*
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0	0	0	0	0
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	856	76	7*	773*	11*
OTHER UNDER 65 YEARS	1,829	543	36*	1,250*	75*
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	486	146	0	340*	0
OTHER OVER 65 YEARS	2,669	699	16*	1,954*	59*
TOTAL MALE, 16 YEARS AND OVER	6,979	1,924	47*	5,008*	188*
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	4,374	1,431	12*	2,931*	133*
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	62.7	74.4	25.5*	58.5*	70.7*
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	4,354	1,411	12*	2,931*	133*
EMPLOYED	4,095	1,344	12*	2,739*	123*
UNEMPLOYED	259	67	0	192*	10*
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.9	4.7	0. *	6.6*	7.5*
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	2,605	493	35*	2,077*	55*
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0	0	0	0	0
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	503	35	0	468*	0
OTHER UNDER 65 YEARS	544	131	24*	389*	14*
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	249	58	0	191*	0
OTHER OVER 65 YEARS	1,558	327	11*	1,220*	41*
TOTAL FEMALE, 16 YEARS AND OVER	5,967	1,861	24*	4,082*	175*
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	3,218	1,036	0	2,182*	85*
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	53.9	55.7	0. *	53.5*	48.6*
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	3,218	1,036	0	2,182*	85*
EMPLOYED	3,082	1,000	0	2,082*	79*
UNEMPLOYED	136	36	0	100*	6*
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.2	3.5	0.	4.6*	7.1*
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	2,749	825	24*	1,900*	90*
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0	0	0	0	0
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	353	41	7*	305*	11*
OTHER UNDER 65 YEARS	1,285	412	12*	861*	61*
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	237	88	0	149*	0
OTHER OVER 65 YEARS	1,111	372	5*	734*	18*

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TABLE 7
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SCHOOL COMPLETION FOR 16-21 YEAR OLDS,
AND BY DISABILITY STATUS FOR 16-64 YEAR OLDS,
BY SEX, RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

16-21 YEAR OLDS NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	MALES TOTAL	MALES WHITE	MALES BLACK	MALES OTHER RACES	MALES SPANISH AMERICAN	FEMALES TOTAL	FEMALES WHITE	FEMALES BLACK	FEMALES OTHER RACES	FEMALES SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL	155	44	7*	104*	0	225	37	0	188*	12*
NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	56	9	7*	40*	0	80	14	0	66*	12*
PERCENT OF ALL 16-21 YEAR OLDS	6.8	10.8	100.0*	5.4*	0.	10.9	17.3	0. *	10.2*	100.0*
EMPLOYED OR IN ARMED FORCES	37	4	7*	26*	0	37	10	0	27*	12*
UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN LABOR FORCE	19	5	0	14*	0	43	4	0	39*	0
PERCENT OF NONHIGH SCHOOL GRADS.	33.9	55.6	0. *	35.0*	0.	53.7	28.6	0.	59.1*	0. *
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	99	35	0	64*	0	145	23	0	122*	0
EMPLOYED OR IN ARMED FORCES	85	25	0	60*	0	116	18	0	98*	0
UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN LABOR FORCE	14	10	0	4*	0	29	5	0	24*	0
PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	14.1	28.6	0.	6.3*	0.	20.0	21.7	0.	19.7*	0.
16-64 YEAR OLDS NOT INMATES AND NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 1/ TOTAL	4741	1484	0	3257*	106*	4503	1466	0	3037*	44*
NOT DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	4214	1348	0	2866*	86*	4163	1356	0	2807*	44*
IN LABOR FORCE	3910	1232	0	2678*	66*	2921	1082	0	1839*	21*
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	92.8	91.4	0.	93.4*	76.7*	70.2	79.8	0.	65.5*	47.7*
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	527	136	0	391*	20*	340	110	0	230*	0
IN LABOR FORCE	278	78	0	200*	20*	103	22	0	81*	0
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	52.8	57.4	0.	51.2*	100.0*	30.3	20.0	0.	35.2*	0.
EMPLOYED	253	78	0	175*	20*	103	22	0	81*	0
UNEMPLOYED	25	0	0	25*	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.0	0.	0.	12.5*	0. *	0.	0.	0.	0. *	0.
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	249	58	0	191*	0	237	88	0	149*	0
ABLE TO WORK	49	0	0	49*	0	90	66	0	24*	0
UNABLE TO WORK	200	58	0	142*	0	147	22	0	125*	0
DISABLED MORE THAN 6 MONTHS	200	58	0	142*	0	147	22	0	125*	0
PERCENT OF UNABLE TO WORK	100.0	100.0	0.	100.0*	0.	100.0	100.0	0.	100.0*	0.

1/ TABLE BASED ON 5 PERCENT SAMPLE

TABLE 8
WEEKS WORKED IN 1969 FOR MALES AND FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

AGE AND WEEKS WORKED	TOTAL PERSONS	MALES TOTAL	MALES WHITE	MALES BLACK	MALES OTHER RACES	MALES SPANISH AMERICAN	FEMALES TOTAL	FEMALES WHITE	FEMALES BLACK	FEMALES OTHER RACES	FEMALES SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER											
50-52 WEEKS	4302	2726	966	5*	1755*	77*	1576	670	0	906*	29*
40-49 WEEKS	1593	884	306	10*	568*	50*	709	170	0	539*	20*
27-39 WEEKS	903	414	128	7*	279*	12*	489	85	0	404*	6*
14-26 WEEKS	722	406	117	0	289*	6*	316	85	0	231*	29*
13 WEEKS OR LESS	798	430	60	0	370*	12*	368	67	7*	294*	11*
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	4628	2119	347	25*	1747*	31*	2509	784	17*	1708*	80*
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
50-52 WEEKS	33.2	39.1	50.2	10.6*	35.0*	41.0*	26.4	36.0	0. *	22.2*	16.6*
40-49 WEEKS	12.3	12.7	15.9	21.3*	11.3*	26.6*	11.9	9.1	0. *	13.2*	11.4*
27-39 WEEKS	7.0	5.9	6.7	14.9*	5.6*	6.4*	8.2	4.6	0. *	9.9*	3.4*
14-26 WEEKS	5.6	5.8	6.1	0. *	5.8*	3.2*	5.3	4.6	0. *	5.7*	16.6*
13 WEEKS OR LESS	6.2	6.2	3.1	0. *	7.4*	6.4*	6.2	3.6	29.2*	7.2*	6.3*
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	35.7	30.4	18.0	53.2*	34.9*	16.5*	42.0	42.1	70.8*	41.8*	45.7*
TOTAL, 16-24 YEARS OLD											
50-52 WEEKS	506	248	78	0	170*	0	258	138	0	120*	6*
40-49 WEEKS	243	124	19	0	105*	0	119	32	0	87*	0
27-39 WEEKS	215	102	34	7*	61*	0	113	23	0	90*	0
14-26 WEEKS	249	153	30	0	123*	0	96	20	0	76*	6*
13 WEEKS OR LESS	387	218	38	0	180*	6*	169	23	7*	139*	11*
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	651	332	33	0	299*	0	319	29	0	290*	0
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
50-52 WEEKS	22.5	21.1	33.6	0. *	18.1*	0. *	24.0	52.1	0. *	15.0*	26.1*
40-49 WEEKS	10.8	10.5	8.2	0. *	11.2*	0. *	11.1	12.1	0. *	10.8*	0. *
27-39 WEEKS	9.6	8.7	14.7	100.0*	6.5*	0. *	10.5	8.7	0. *	11.2*	0. *
14-26 WEEKS	11.1	13.0	12.9	0. *	13.1*	0. *	8.9	7.5	0. *	9.5*	26.1*
13 WEEKS OR LESS	17.2	18.5	16.4	0. *	19.2*	100.0*	15.7	8.7	100.0*	17.3*	47.8*
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	28.9	28.2	14.2	0. *	31.9*	0. *	29.7	10.9	0. *	36.2*	0. *
TOTAL, 25-** YEARS OLD											
50-52 WEEKS	3468	2298	815	5*	1478*	64*	1170	517	0	653*	23*
40-49 WEEKS	1213	703	242	10*	451*	44*	510	118	0	392*	7*
27-39 WEEKS	561	257	76	0	181*	7*	304	57	0	247*	6*
14-26 WEEKS	386	211	61	0	150*	0	175	65	0	110*	23*
13 WEEKS OR LESS	315	173	13	0	160*	0	142	28	0	114*	0
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	1263	378	42	14*	322*	7*	885	255	6*	624*	43*
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
50-52 WEEKS	48.1	57.2	65.3	17.2*	53.9*	52.5*	36.7	49.7	0. *	30.5*	22.5*
40-49 WEEKS	16.8	17.5	19.4	34.5*	16.4*	36.1*	16.0	11.3	0. *	18.3*	6.9*
27-39 WEEKS	7.8	6.4	6.1	0. *	6.6*	5.7*	9.5	5.5	0. *	11.5*	5.9*
14-26 WEEKS	5.4	5.2	4.9	0. *	5.5*	0. *	5.5	6.3	0. *	5.1*	22.5*
13 WEEKS OR LESS	4.4	4.3	1.0	0. *	5.8*	0. *	4.5	2.7	0. *	5.3*	0. *
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	17.5	9.4	3.4	48.3*	11.7*	5.7*	27.8	24.5	100.0*	29.2*	42.2*

** FOR MALES, 25-64 YEARS OLD. FOR FEMALES, 25-59 YEARS OLD

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LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 4
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TABLE 9
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,
TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

	BOTH SEXES					FEMALES				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS, NUMBER	7177	2344	12*	4821*	202*	3082	1000	0	2082*	79*
PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED	11.4	20.3	0. *	7.1*	3.5*	8.6	18.5	0.	3.9*	0. *
ENGINEERS **	.9	.9	0. *	1.0*	0. *	0.	0.	0.	0. *	0. *
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	1.4	2.3	0. *	.9*	0. *	1.1	2.3	0.	.5*	0. *
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY + SECONDARY SCH.	1.2	2.5	0. *	.6*	0. *	2.2	4.3	0.	1.2*	0. *
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	7.9	14.5	0. *	4.7*	3.5*	5.4	11.9	0.	2.2*	0. *
NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	6.7	11.9	0. *	4.1*	14.4*	2.7	5.4	0.	1.3*	7.6*
SALARIED **	4.5	9.7	0. *	1.9*	9.4*	0.	0.	0.	0. *	0. *
SELF-EMPLOYED **	2.2	2.2	0. *	2.2*	5.0*	0.	0.	0.	0. *	0. *
SALES WORKERS	6.9	10.2	0. *	5.3*	0. *	6.3	9.8	0.	4.7*	0. *
RETAIL STORES	4.7	5.4	0. *	4.3*	0. *	5.6	8.0	0.	4.4*	0. *
OTHER SALES WORKERS	2.2	4.8	0. *	.9*	0. *	.7	1.8	0.	.2*	0. *
CLERICAL WORKERS	18.9	24.4	0. *	16.3*	22.8*	30.0	42.5	0.	24.1*	31.6*
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	5.3	11.6	0. *	2.2*	12.4*	11.8	26.1	0.	5.0*	31.6*
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	13.6	12.8	0. *	14.1*	10.4*	18.2	16.4	0.	19.1*	0. *
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND RELATED	6.7	7.0	0. *	6.5*	10.9*	1.0	.6	0.	1.2*	0. *
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	1.4	1.7	0. *	1.3*	0. *	0.	0.	0.	0. *	0. *
MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN **	1.0	.7	0. *	1.2*	0. *	0.	0.	0.	0. *	0. *
MACHINIST AND OTHER METAL CRAFTSMEN**	.4	.3	0. *	.4*	0. *	0.	0.	0.	0. *	0. *
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	3.9	4.3	0. *	3.7*	10.9*	0.	0.	0.	0. *	0. *
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	18.7	4.7	0. *	25.5*	12.9*	35.1	6.6	0.	48.8*	24.1*
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	.5	.4	0. *	.6*	3.5*	.4	0.	0.	.5*	0. *
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	13.8	1.4	0. *	19.8*	5.9*	29.8	2.6	0.	42.8*	15.2*
NONMANUFACTURING	4.4	2.9	0. *	5.1*	3.5*	4.9	4.0	0.	5.4*	8.9*
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	1.4	2.4	0. *	.8*	6.9*	.2	0.	0.	.2*	0. *
NONFARM LABORERS	2.2	3.4	41.7*	1.5*	2.5*	.2	0.	0.	.2*	0. *
SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	25.7	14.0	58.3*	31.2*	26.2*	13.5	14.9	0.	12.8*	36.7*
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	21.1	8.1	58.3*	27.3*	17.8*	9.0	7.0	0.	9.9*	22.8*
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	.5	.7	0. *	.4*	3.0*	.2	0.	0.	.2*	0. *
PERSONAL, HEALTH + OTHER SVC. WORKERS	4.0	5.1	0. *	3.5*	5.4*	4.3	7.9	0.	2.6*	13.9*
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	1.2	.7	0. *	1.5*	0. *	2.1	1.1	0.	2.5*	0. *
FARM WORKERS 1/	.3	.7	0. *	.1*	0. *	.4	.6	0.	.3*	0. *
LOW PAY + LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	24.9	13.0	100.0*	30.5*	20.3*	11.6	8.7	0.	13.0*	22.8*

** NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.
1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.
2/ NONFARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS.

TABLE 10
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY INDUSTRY AND CLASS
OF WORKER, TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	BOTH SEXES					FEMALES				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL EMPLOYED, ALL INDUSTRIES	7177	2344	12*	4821*	202*	3082	1000	0*	2082*	79*
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES	46	40	0	6*	0	12	6	0	6*	0
MINING	9	0	0	9	0	4	0	0	4*	0
CONSTRUCTION	201	88	0	113*	21*	45	21	0	24*	7*
MANUFACTURING	1473	271	5*	1197*	50*	1048	98	0*	950*	25*
DURABLE GOODS	216	84	5*	127*	7*	27	6	0*	21*	0*
NONDURABLE GOODS	1257	187	0	1070*	43*	1021	92	0	929*	25*
TRANSPORTATION	312	181	7*	124*	0	95	81	0*	14*	0
COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	158	85	0	73*	6*	75	42	0	33*	6*
WHOLESALE TRADE	244	108	0	136*	5*	110	41	0	69*	0*
RETAIL TRADE	2075	413	0	1662*	40*	562	183	0	379*	24*
FIN, INS AND REAL ESTATE	601	338	0	263*	32*	293	143	0	150*	0*
SERVICES	1744	708	0	1036*	48*	758	348	0	410*	17*
BUSINESS AND REPAIR	305	158	0	147*	19*	146	85	0	61*	6*
PERSONAL	498	90	0	408*	4*	161	32	0	129*	0*
MEDICAL AND HEALTH	257	91	0	166*	0	137	51	0	86*	0
EDUCATIONAL	260	153	0	107*	11*	155	85	0	70*	11*
SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	221	126	0	95*	11*	140	74	0	66*	11*
GOVERNMENT	132	84	0	48*	11*	85	46	0	39*	11*
PRIVATE	89	42	0	47*	0	55	28	0	27*	0
OTHER EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED	39	27	0	12*	0	15	11	0	4*	0
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED	424	216	0	208*	14*	159	95	0	64*	0*
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	314	112	0	202*	0	80	37	0	43*	0
EMPLOYED BY CLASS OF WORKER										
AGRICULTURE, TOTAL	23	17	0	6*	0	12	6	0	6*	0
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	23	17	0	6*	0	12	6	0	6*	0
GOVERNMENT WORKER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SELF-EMPLOYED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NONAGRICULTURE INDUSTRIES, TOTAL	7154	2327	12*	4815*	202*	3070	994	0	2076*	79*
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	5873	1844	7*	4022*	173*	2665	840	0	1825*	68*
GOVERNMENT WORKER	741	282	5*	454*	19*	237	93	0	144*	11*
FEDERAL	357	88	5*	264*	0	71	22	0	49*	0
STATE	153	72	0	81*	8*	52	10	0	42*	0
LOCAL	231	122	0	109*	11*	114	61	0	53*	11*
SELF-EMPLOYED	518	192	0	326*	10*	146	52	0	94*	0
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	22	9	0	13*	0	22	9	0	13*	0

TABLE 11
INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/
14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL FAMILIES	3,527	982	6*	2,539*	122*
LESS THAN $2,000 (INCLUDES NONE AND LOSS)	279	46	0	233*	6*
$2,000 TO $2,999	304	50	0	254*	0
$3,000 TO $3,999	265	17	6*	242*	0
$4,000 TO $4,999	245	53	0	192*	22*
$5,000 TO $5,999	215	33	0	182*	18*
$6,000 TO $6,999	270	33	0	237*	7*
$7,000 TO $7,999	201	47	0	154*	6*
$8,000 TO $8,999	249	84	0	165*	13*
$9,000 TO $9,999	256	74	0	182*	0
$10,000 TO $14,999	599	227	0	372*	28*
$15,000 TO $24,999	459	189	0	270*	5*
$25,000 AND OVER	185	129	0	56*	17*
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	7,922	11,038	3,500*	6,702*	8,153*
MEAN FAMILY INCOME	10,169	15,484	3,399*	8,129*	10,885*
TOTAL FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEADS	418	128	6*	284	12*
MEAN FAMILY INCOME	6,565	8,779	3,399*	5,633	6,099*
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS OLD + OVER	4,115	1,662	51*	2,402*	97*
LESS THAN $1,000 (INCLUDES NONE AND LOSS)	621	142	11*	468*	6*
$1,000 TO $1,999	806	167	20*	619*	7*
$2,000 TO $2,999	725	174	5*	546*	12*
$3,000 TO $3,999	292	80	10*	202*	7*
$4,000 TO $4,999	238	105	0	133*	14*
$5,000 TO $5,999	339	145	0	194*	7*
$6,000 TO $6,999	212	147	0	65*	12*
$7,000 TO $7,999	236	151	5*	80*	7*
$8,000 TO $8,999	109	82	0	27*	8*
$9,000 TO $9,999	103	88	0	15*	6*
$10,000 TO $14,999	292	243	0	49*	5*
$15,000 AND OVER	142	138	0	4*	6*
MEDIAN INCOME	2,869	6,122	1,725*	2,208*	5,357*
MEAN INCOME	4,588	7,230	2,397*	2,806*	5,895*
TOTAL FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER	7,642	2,644	57*	4,941*	219*
MEDIAN INCOME	5,083	7,656	1,875*	3,789*	6,552*
MEAN INCOME	7,164	10,295	2,503*	5,541*	8,675*

1/ PERSONS LIVING ALONE OR WITH NONRELATIVES ONLY.

TABLE 12
TYPE OF INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/
14 YEARS OLD, AND RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL 2/
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

TYPE OF INCOME OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL FAMILIES 3/	3,527	982	6*	2,539*	122*
WITH EARNINGS	3,460	982	6*	2,472*	126*
MEAN EARNINGS	8,599*	11,703*	1,549*	7,388*	9,633*
WITH SOCIAL SECURITY	1,081	279	0	802*	31*
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY	1,414	1,822	0	1,272*	1,375*
WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	402	46	6*	350*	0
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1,058	898	1,849*	1,066*	0
WITH OTHER INCOME	1,568	530	0	1,038*	41*
MEAN OTHER INCOME	2,658	6,008	0	947*	1,745*
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER 3/	4,115	1,662	51*	2,402*	97*
WITH EARNINGS	2,517	1,370	15*	1,132*	70*
MEAN EARNINGS	5,869	7,426	4,783*	3,998*	6,009*
WITH SOCIAL SECURITY	1,338	333	31*	974*	31*
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY	1,056	1,218	1,311*	992*	1,178*
WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	810	121	21*	668*	12*
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1,018	607	435*	1,110*	199*
WITH OTHER INCOME	1,305	635	5*	665*	46*
MEAN OTHER INCOME	1,432	2,145	149*	760*	2,441*
RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL (PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES)					
LESS THAN .50 OF POVERTY LEVEL	4.8	2.9	0. *	5.6*	0. *
.50 TO .74 OF POVERTY LEVEL	5.3	.8	0. *	7.0*	0. *
.75 TO .99 OF POVERTY LEVEL	6.5	3.2	100.0*	7.6*	4.9*
1.00 TO 1.24 OF POVERTY LEVEL	6.1	3.4	0. *	7.2*	0. *
1.25 TO 1.49 OF POVERTY LEVEL	7.1	3.1	0. *	8.6*	18.0*
1.50 TO 1.99 OF POVERTY LEVEL	12.7	6.8	0. *	15.0*	10.7*
2.00 TO 2.99 OF POVERTY LEVEL	21.5	13.8	0. *	24.5*	18.9*
3.00 OR MORE OF POVERTY LEVEL	36.0	66.1	0. *	24.5*	47.5*

1/ PERSONS LIVING ALONE OR WITH NONRELATIVES ONLY.
2/ POVERTY LEVELS REFER TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIONS POVERTY INDEX. ALL TABULATION CONCERNING THE POVERTY LEVEL EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES LIVING IN BARRACKS, COLLEGE STUDENTS LIVING IN DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER AGE 14.
3/ A UNIT MAY BE TABULATED IN MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY.

TABLE 13
SELECTED POVERTY INDICATORS FOR PERSONS, FAMILIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS AND OVER, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	3,346	453	55*	2,838*	25*
PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS	21.2	10.9	56.1*	24.6*	5.4*
PERCENT 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	32.9	37.1	20.0*	32.5*	48.0*
PERCENT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	22.6	10.4	10.9*	24.8*	0. *
PERCENT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	5.0	3.8	0. *	5.3*	0. *
TOTAL LESS THAN .75 OF POVERTY LEVEL	2,133	288	16*	1,829*	13*
TOTAL LESS THAN 1.25 OF POVERTY LEVEL	4,560	628	57*	3,875*	25*
TOTAL FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	587	67	6*	514*	6*
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	16.6	6.8	100.0*	20.2*	4.9*
MEAN SIZE OF FAMILY	3.5	2.5	4.0*	3.6*	2.0*
MALE FAMILY HEAD	493	50	0	443*	6*
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	242	10	0	232*	0
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	90	6	0	84*	0
FEMALE FAMILY HEAD	94	17	6*	71*	0
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	63	11	6*	46*	0
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	27	11	0	16*	0
FAMILY HEAD 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	241	36	0	205*	6*
MEAN INCOME, ALL SOURCES 3/	1,989	1,372	3,399*	2,053*	1,949*
PERCENT WITH EARNINGS	59.8	46.3	100.0*	61.1*	0. *
MEAN EARNINGS	2,163	1,359	1,549*	2,254*	0
PERCENT WITH SOCIAL SECURITY	41.1	37.3	0. *	42.0*	100.0*
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	1,209	1,516	0	1,174*	1,949*
PERCENT WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	15.5	16.4	100.0*	14.4*	0. *
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	746	877	1,849*	637*	0
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	1,319	283	31*	1,005*	13*
PERCENT OF ALL UNREL. INDIVIDUALS 14 AND OVER	32.1	17.0	60.8*	41.8*	13.4*
PERCENT 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	51.5	36.7	35.5*	56.1*	46.2*
MEAN INCOME, ALL SOURCES 3/	907	866	1,243*	908*	819*
PERCENT WITH EARNINGS	26.5	35.0	0. *	24.9*	0. *
PERCENT WITH SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	46.2	37.5	83.9*	47.5*	100.0*
PERCENT WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	21.2	16.3	51.6*	21.7*	46.2*

1/ PERSONS LIVING ALONE OR WITH NON RELATIVES ONLY.
2/ POVERTY LEVELS REFER TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIONS POVERTY INDEX. ALL TABULATIONS CONCERNING THE POVERTY LEVEL EXCLUDE INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES LIVING IN BARRACKS, COLLEGE STUDENTS LIVING IN DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER AGE 14.
3/ A UNIT MAY BE TABULATED IN MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY.

TABLE 14
MEDIAN AND MEAN INCOME IN 1969 BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP OF MALES AND FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP 1/

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
INCOME					
MALE					
PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL AND KINDRED WORKERS					
MEDIAN	9,807	12,500	0	7,861*	17,856*
MEAN	12,750	15,716	0	8,839*	15,361*
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND KINDRED WORKERS					
MEDIAN	7,580	8,854	0	6,249*	8,272*
MEAN	7,409	8,850	0	6,563*	7,168*
OPERATIVES, INCLUDING TRANSPORT					
MEDIAN	5,231	6,863	0	4,250*	7,500*
MEAN	5,047	6,615	0	4,417*	8,248*
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM					
MEDIAN	5,099	7,333	7,500*	2,000*	12,500*
MEAN	5,932	7,398	7,048*	4,281*	14,547*
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS					
MEDIAN	0	0	0	0	0
MEAN	0	0	0	0	0
FARM LABORERS EXCEPT UNPAID AND FARM FOREMEN					
MEDIAN	15,833	15,833	0	0	0
MEAN	13,222	13,222	0	0	0
TOTAL MALE EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE					
MEDIAN	5,841	8,495	1,857*	4,991*	7,576*
MEAN	7,184	10,930	3,549*	5,317*	9,058*
FEMALE					
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS					
MEDIAN	5,128	5,816	0	3,280*	5,500*
MEAN	4,558	5,638	0	3,545*	5,153*
OPERATIVES INCLUDING TRANSPORT					
MEDIAN	2,285	3,500	0	2,251*	1,730*
MEAN	2,514	3,075	0	2,482*	1,649*
TOTAL FEMALE EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE					
MEDIAN	3,111	5,574	0	2,426*	3,833*
MEAN	3,695	5,536	0	2,786*	4,155*

1/ WITH EARNINGS

SUMMARY MANPOWER INDICATORS

FOR

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 4

SUBDISTRICT C

NOTE -- AN ASTERISK (*) FOLLOWING A DATA ITEM INDICATES A DISCLOSURE SUPPRESSION. THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS DID NOT RELEASE DATA WHEN TOO FEW INDIVIDUALS WERE COUNTED IN A PARTICULAR CATEGORY IN ORDER TO PREVENT DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ABOUT INDIVIDUALS. THE SUPPRESSED DATA IS COUNTED AS ZERO WHEN USED IN CALCULATIONS. THE ASTERISK WILL APPEAR WHEN A SUPPRESSION OCCURRED IN ANY NUMBER USED IN THE CALCULATION OF THE ITEM. FOR EXAMPLE, WHERE A SUPPRESSION OCCURRED IN A TOTAL, ALL PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM THAT TOTAL WILL SHOW THE SUPPRESSION ASTERISK.

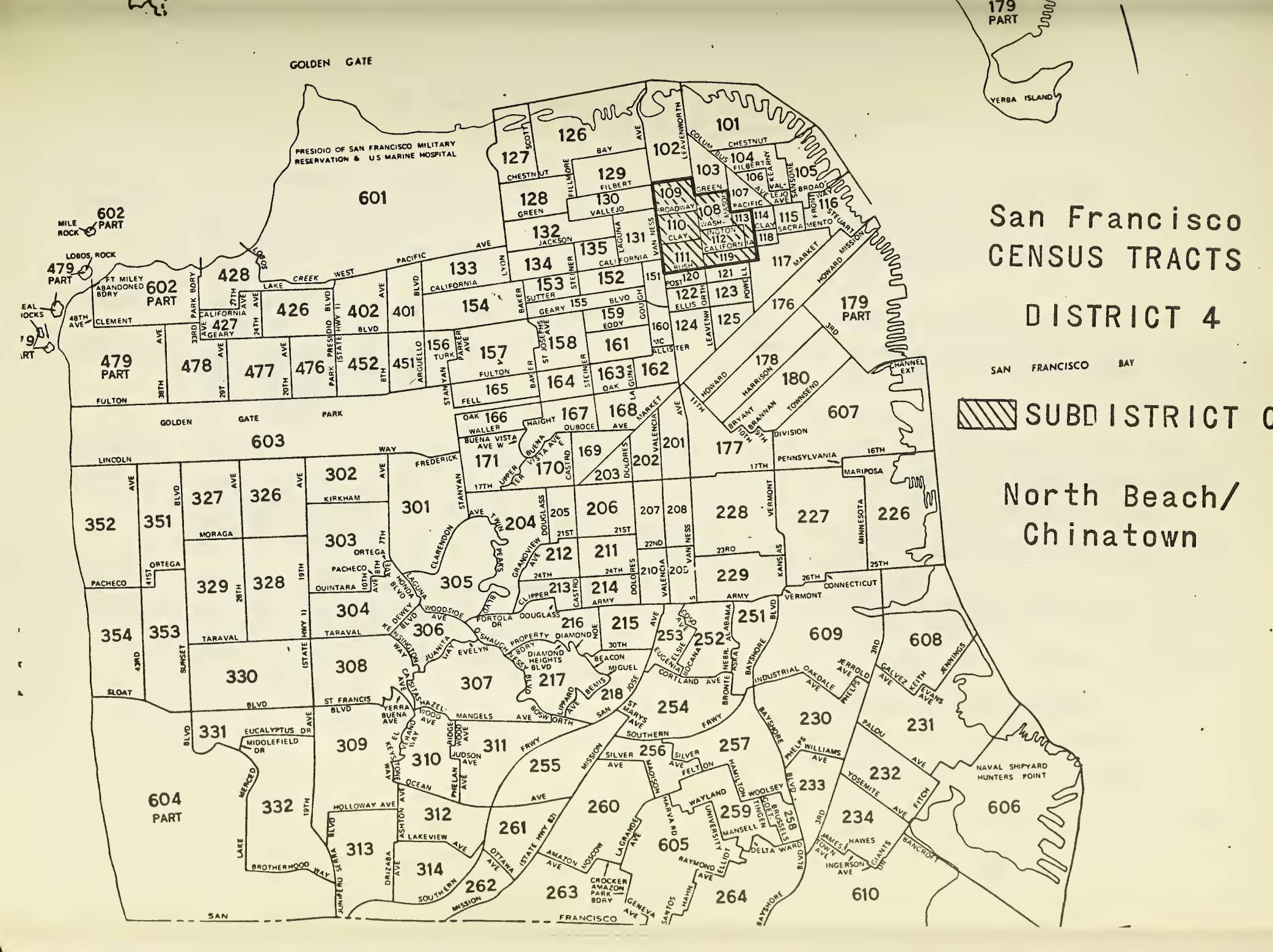
SPANISH AMERICAN -- IN 42 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THIS POPULATION IS IDENTIFIED AS -PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE-; IN FIVE SOUTHWESTERN STATES, AS -PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE OR SPANISH SURNAME-; AND IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES, AS -PERSONS OF PUERTO RICAN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE-.

SPANISH AMERICANS ARE ALSO COUNTED IN THE RACIAL CATEGORIES AS WHITE, BLACK OR OTHER RACES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
DATA SYSTEMS AND REPORTS, REGION IX

IN COOPERATION WITH
OFFICE OF PLANNING, EVALUATION AND RESEARCH
MR. WILLIAM B. HEWITT, DIRECTOR

MANPOWER PACKAGE NO. 1
SECOND COUNT (POPULATION) SUMMARY TAPE
FOURTH COUNT (POPULATION) SUMMARY TAPE


San Francisco
CENSUS TRACTS
DISTRICT 4
SUBDISTRICT C
North Beach/
Chinatown
GOLDEN GATE
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO MILITARY RESERVATION & U.S. MARINE HOSPITAL
YERBA ISLAND
NAVAL SHIPYARD HUNTERS POINT
SAN FRANCISCO BAY
SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO CENSUS TRACTS OF DISTRICTS AND SUBDISTRICTS
AGGREGATED FOR THE SUMMARY MANPOWER PACKAGE

DISTRICT 1 Western Addition, Haight Ashbury

SUBDISTRICT A 133, 134, 135, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155
B 157, 158, 164, 165, 167
C 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 168
D 166, 171

DISTRICT 2 Hunters Point, Bayview, Ocean View, Merced, Ingleside

SUBDISTRICT A 606, 608, 609, 231, 232
B 230, 233, 234, 610
C 257, 258, 259, 264, 605
D 312, 313, 314

DISTRICT 3 Mission

SUBDISTRICT A 169, 177, 201, 202, 203
B 205, 206, 207, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214
C 208, 209, 228, 229
D 215, 251, 252, 253, 254

DISTRICT 4 Chinatown, North Beach, Inner Richmond

SUBDISTRICT A 101, 104, 105, 106, 115, 116
B 103, 107, 114, 118
C 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 119
D 402, 451, 452, 476

DISTRICT 5 Central City, Potrero Hill

SUBDISTRICT A 120, 122, 124
B 117, 121, 123, 125
C 176, 178, 179, 180, 607
D 226, 227

DISTRICT 6 Western San Francisco

SUBDISTRICT A Marina, Pacific Heights, Inner Richmond
102, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 601, 401, 156

B Outer Richmond
602, 426, 427, 428, 477, 478, 479

C Golden Gate Park, Sunset, Great Highway
302, 303, 326, 327, 351, 352, 603

D Parkside, St. Francis Wood, Park Merced
304, 308, 309, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 353, 354, 604

E Parnassus Heights, Forest Hill, Sunnyside Diamond Heights
170, 204, 216, 217, 218, 301, 305, 306, 307, 310, 311

F Excelsior, Mission Terrace
255, 256, 260, 261, 262, 263

G Excelsior, Portola, Cayvga Park, Crocker Amazon
230, 233, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263

The availability of data from the 1970 Census of Population on computer tapes provides Census users with unique opportunities to tailor output to individual requirements and to execute the statistical operations necessary to sharpen the analysis of economic and social conditions in the United States.

The Manpower Administration has taken full advantage of the opportunities presented by the 1970 Census and of computer technology by compiling a series of reports based on information contained in the second and fourth count summary tapes. These reports, which include much unpublished data, were prepared cooperatively by Federal, State, and local research personnel. They are specially geared to the informational needs of manpower program managers and staff specialists, manpower planners, and research workers in human resource programs. The use of computers permitted the creation of manpower profiles for administrative areas; thus, in addition to the usual geography--States, counties, cities, etc.——the reports in this series also include information on Department of Labor's administrative areas and those of State Employment Security agencies and other associated organizations.

The major reports prepared from the second and fourth count summary tapes are:

1. Summary Manpower Indicators
2. Detailed Manpower Indicators
3. Inter-Area Manpower Comparisons
4. Manpower Indicator Atlas

The reports were planned and written in the Manpower Administration, Region IX Data Systems and Reports Division, Walter Postle, Chief, in cooperation with staff of the Employment Security research and analysis staffs in Arizona, California, Hawaii, and Nevada.

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Floyd E Edwards

FLOYD E. EDWARDS
Regional Manpower Administrator
Region IX, San Francisco
June 1972

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MANPOWER PROFILE

RACIAL AND ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE AREA IN APRIL 1970 WAS 34,107 WITH A RACIAL COMPOSITION OF WHITES, 17,083 (50.1 PERCENT); BLACKS, 237* (0.7* PERCENT); OTHER RACES, 16,787* (49.2* PERCENT). THE SPANISH AMERICAN ETHNIC GROUP (ALSO COUNTED PRIMARILY IN THE WHITE RACE, BUT INCLUDES SOME BLACKS AND OTHER RACES) ACCOUNTED FOR 1,356 (4.0 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION). PERSONS OF FOREIGN STOCK MADE UP 21,295 (62.4 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION).

AGE

ONE HALF OF THE MALE WHITE POPULATION WAS BELOW 38.2 YEARS OLD, COMPARED WITH 27.6* YEARS FOR MALE BLACKS, 31.3* YEARS FOR MALES IN OTHER RACES, AND 40.9 YEARS FOR MALE SPANISH-AMERICANS. THE RESPECTIVE MEDIAN AGES FOR FEMALES WERE--WHITE 42.6 YEARS, BLACK 24.9* YEARS, OTHER RACES 30.4* YEARS AND SPANISH-AMERICANS 36.5 YEARS. SOME 24,628 (72.2 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION) WERE IN THE PRIME WORKING AGE GROUP, 16 TO 64 YEARS OLD. PERSONS OVER 65 ACCOUNTED FOR 4,641 (13.6 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION).

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN THIS AREA WAS 19,891 COMPRISED OF 11,496 (57.8 PERCENT) WHITES, 181* (0.9* PERCENT) BLACKS, 8,214* (41.3* PERCENT) OTHER RACES, AND 868 (4.4 PERCENT) SPANISH-AMERICANS. THE TOTAL LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE WAS 68.2 PERCENT.
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN THE AREA TOTALED 18,766 WITH 10,825 (57.7 PERCENT) WHITES AT WORK, 156*(0.8* PERCENT) BLACKS, 7,785* (41.5* PERCENT) OTHER RACES, AND 798 (4.3 PERCENT) SPANISH-AMERICANS. THE LARGEST NUMBER OF JOBS OCCURRED IN THE FOLLOWING FOUR MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS --

SERVICES
RETAIL TRADE
FIN, INS AND REAL ESTATE
MANUFACTURING

FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS EMPLOYED 2,457 PERSONS IN NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS, 13.1 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYED IN THE AREA.

THE OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS EMPLOYING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUP WERE --

	ALL RACES	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH-AMERICAN
TOTAL EMPLOYED, NUMBER	18,766	10,825	156*	7,785*	798
HORIZONTAL PERCENT	100.0	57.7	0.8*	41.5*	4.3
VERTICAL PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WHITE COLLAR WORKERS	67.5*	81.1*	39.7*	49.1	55.4*
BLUE COLLAR WORKERS	16.2*	8.0*	20.5*	27.6*	18.9*
SERVICE WORKERS	16.1*	10.9*	39.7*	22.9*	25.7*
FARM WORKERS	0.2	0.1	0.0*	0.4*	0.0

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN LOW PAY AND LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS WAS 6.4 PERCENT FOR WHITES, 18.6* PERCENT FOR BLACKS, 22.0* PERCENT FOR OTHER RACES, AND 22.1 PERCENT FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS.

UNEMPLOYMENT TOTALED 1,125 OR 5.7 PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE. APRIL 1970 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY RACE/ETHNIC GROUPS WERE--WHITES, 5.8 PERCENT; BLACKS 13.8* PERCENT; OTHER RACES, 5.2* PERCENT; SPANISH-AMERICANS, 8.1 PERCENT. PERSONS OVER 16 YEARS OLD NOT IN THE ARMED FORCES, NOT AT WORK AND NOT LOOKING FOR WORK TOTALED 9,314. OF THESE 0.3 PERCENT WERE IN INSTITUTIONS AND 18.6 PERCENT WERE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL. THERE WERE 828 PERSONS IN THE AREA BETWEEN 16-64 YEARS OLD WHO WERE DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED.

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS

DURING THE CALENDER YEAR 1969, ONE HALF OF THE FAMILIES IN THE AREA RECEIVED UNDER $10,021 PER YEAR. SOME 742 (11.1 PERCENT OF THE FAMILIES) RECEIVED LESS THAN THE POVERTY LEVEL WHILE 1,745 (26.0 PERCENT) RECEIVED MORE THAN $15,000. IN 1969, ONE HALF OF THE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED LESS THAN $5,334; 2,145 (17.1 PERCENT OF THESE INDIVIDUALS) WERE BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, WHILE 538 (4.3 PERCENT) HAD INCOMES OVER $15,000. MEDIAN WHITE FAMILY INCOME WAS $11,697 COMPARED WITH $6,388* FOR BLACKS, $9,142* FOR OTHER RACES, AND $9,948 FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS.

FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY RECEIVED A MEAN INCOME OF $1,710 IN 1969; 7.7 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY FAMILIES RECEIVED PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME. OF THE POVERTY FAMILIES, 128 (17.2 PERCENT) WERE HEADED BY WOMEN.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN POVERTY WAS 4,784 (14.1 PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS).
THE 'NEAR POOR' PERSONS WITH INCOME LESS THAN 125 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY LEVEL TOTALED 6,409 (18.8 PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS) WHILE THE 'POOR POOR' PERSONS WITH INCOME LESS THAN 75 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY LEVEL NUMBERED 3,582 (10.5 PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS).

VETERANS

AMONG MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 4,685 (35.7 PERCENT) WERE VETERANS. MEN WHO SERVED DURING THE VIETNAM WAR PERIOD NUMBERED 731; DURING THE KOREAN CONFLICT, 788. SOME 192 HAD SERVED IN BOTH KOREA AND WORLD WAR II.
SERVICE IN PREVIOUS PERIODS ACCOUNTED FOR 2,974 VETERANS.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OVER 25 YEARS OLD, 8,245 (35.6 PERCENT) HAD LESS THAN A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION. HOWEVER, 64.4 PERCENT HAD GRADUATED FROM HIGH SCHOOL AND 20.1 PERCENT WERE COLLEGE GRADUATES. ONE HALF OF THE WHITE POPULATION IN THIS AGE GROUP HAD AT LEAST 14.1 YEARS OF EDUCATION, COMPARED WITH 12.8* YEARS FOR BLACKS, 11.7* YEARS FOR OTHER RACES AND 12.6 YEARS FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT RATES FOR PERSONS 16-21 YEARS OLD WERE 40.6 PERCENT FOR THE WHITE POPULATION, 0.0* PERCENT FOR BLACKS, 80.4* PERCENT FOR OTHER RACES, AND 70.2 PERCENT FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS. OF THE POPULATION 16-21 YEARS OLD, SOME 1,185 (35.5 PERCENT) WERE NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL; OF THIS TOTAL 941 WERE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND 244 WERE SCHOOL DROPOUTS. ABOUT 24.7 PERCENT OF THE GRADUATES AND 47.5 PERCENT OF THE DROPOUTS WERE UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE.

TABLE 1
POPULATION BY RACE, ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND AGE
(SECOND COUNT DATA)1/

RACIAL GROUP

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THIS AREA IN APRIL 1970 WAS 34,061 COMPOSED OF 17,199 (50.5 PERCENT) RACIAL MINORITIES (BLACK AND OTHER RACES) AND 16,862 (49.5 PERCENT WHITES. THE SPANISH-AMERICAN ETHNIC GROUP, WHICH CAN INCLUDE WHITES, BLACKS OR OTHER RACES, ACCOUNTED FOR 1,356 (4.0 PERCENT) OF THE POPULATION. THE AREA'S POPULATION INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN EACH RACIAL GROUP -

	NUMBER			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION (VERTICAL)			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION (HORIZONTAL)		
RACIAL GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL ALL RACES	34,061	15,596	18,465	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	45.8	54.2
WHITE	16,862	7,015	9,847	49.5	45.0	53.3	100.0	41.6	58.4
BLACK	281	139	142	0.8	0.9	0.8	100.0	49.5	50.5
AMERICAN-INDIAN	51	25	26	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	49.0	51.0
JAPANESE	358	97	261	1.1	0.6	1.4	100.0	27.1	72.9
CHINESE	15,984	8,052	7,932	46.9	51.6	43.0	100.0	50.4	49.6
FILIPINO	241	128	113	0.7	0.8	0.6	100.0	53.1	46.9
HAWAIIAN	33	19	14	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	57.6	42.4
KOREAN	90	45	45	0.3	0.3	0.2	100.0	50.0	50.0
OTHER	161	76	85	0.5	0.5	0.5	100.0	47.2	52.8
ETHNIC GROUP (4TH COUNT DATA)									
SPANISH-AMERICAN	1,356	674	682	4.0	4.3	3.7	100.0	49.7	50.3

AGE

ONE-HALF THE POPULATION OF THIS AREA WAS BELOW 35.2 YEARS OF AGE. THE TABLE BELOW SHOWS THE NUMBER AND PERCENT OF INDIVIDUALS IN SELECTED AGE GROUPS. AGE DISTRIBUTION IS ONLY AVAILABLE IN THE SECOND COUNT BY TOTAL, WHITE, BLACK AND OTHER RACES. THE AGES SHOWN ARE AS OF APRIL 1970.

AGE GROUP	TOTAL	PERCENT	WHITE	PERCENT	BLACK	PERCENT	OTHER RACES	PERCENT
TOTAL	34,061	100.0	16,862	100.0	281	100.0	16,918	100.0
UNDER 6 YEARS	1,585	4.7	301	1.8	10	3.6	1,274	7.5
6-9 YEARS	1,502	4.4	144	0.9	5	1.8	1,353	8.0
10-11 YEARS	666	2.0	56	0.3	2	0.7	608	3.6
12-13 YEARS	645	1.9	64	0.4	1	0.4	580	3.4
14-15 YEARS	702	2.1	77	0.5	3	1.1	622	3.7
16 YEARS AND OVER	29,293	86.0	16,246	96.3	262	93.2	12,785	75.6
16-21 YEARS	3,537	10.4	1,134	6.7	46	16.4	2,357	13.9
22-44 YEARS	13,105	38.5	7,676	45.5	163	58.0	5,266	31.1
40 YEARS AND OVER	14,930	43.8	8,481	50.3	70	24.9	6,379	37.7
45 YEARS AND OVER	12,651	37.1	7,436	44.1	53	18.9	5,162	30.5
50 YEARS AND OVER	10,420	30.6	6,357	37.7	49	17.4	4,014	23.7
55 YEARS AND OVER	8,425	24.7	5,245	31.1	39	13.9	3,141	18.6
60 YEARS AND OVER	6,502	19.1	4,210	25.0	30	10.7	2,262	13.4
65 YEARS AND OVER	4,577	13.4	3,091	18.3	23	8.2	1,463	8.6

1/ DATA ON THIS TABLE IS FROM 100 PERCENT COUNT. ALL OTHER TABLES ARE CENSUS 20, 15, AND 5 PERCENT SAMPLE DATA.

TABLE 2
TOTAL POPULATION
BY AGE, SEX, RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

AGE	TOTAL PERSONS	MALES TOTAL	MALES WHITE	MALES BLACK	MALES OTHER RACES	MALES SPANISH AMERICAN	FEMALES TOTAL	FEMALES WHITE	FEMALES BLACK	FEMALES OTHER RACES	FEMALES SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL AGES	34107	15586	7081	86*	8419*	674	18521	10002	151*	8368*	682
UNDER 10 YEARS	2786	1435	185	0	1250*	25	1351	225	16*	1110*	53
10 TO 13 YEARS	1319	684	62	0	622*	20	635	60	0	575*	0
14 TO 15 YEARS	733	356	51	0	305*	10	377	41	0	336*	0
16 TO 17 YEARS	744	367	28	0	339*	17	377	35	0	342*	0
18 TO 19 YEARS	1090	455	83	0	372*	11	635	219	0	416*	26
20 TO 21 YEARS	1508	576	220	5	351*	18	932	412	21*	499*	22
22 TO 24 YEARS	2741	1072	654	20*	398*	45	1669	1222	40*	407*	56
25 TO 34 YEARS	6074	2897	1874	34*	989*	128	3177	2107	31*	1039*	168
35 TO 44 YEARS	4412	2295	1171	19*	1105*	106	2117	890	5	1222*	93
45 TO 54 YEARS	3980	1958	938	5	1015*	87	2022	1156	0	866*	82
55 TO 64 YEARS	4079	1729	812	0	917*	118	2350	1470	13*	867*	83
65 YEARS AND OVER	4641	1762	1003	3*	756*	89	2879	2165	25*	689*	99
SELECTED GROUPS											
16 YEARS AND OVER	29269	13111	6783	86*	6242*	619	16158	9676	135*	6347*	629
16 TO 21 YEARS	3342	1398	331	5	1062*	46	1944	666	21*	1257*	48
16 TO 64 YEARS	24628	11349	5780	83*	5486*	530	13279	7511	110*	5658*	530
45 YEARS AND OVER	12700	5449	2753	8*	2688*	294	7251	4791	38*	2422*	264
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
TOTAL, ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0*	100.0*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0*	100.0*	100.0
UNDER 10 YEARS	8.2	9.2	2.6	0. *	14.8*	3.7	7.3	2.2	10.6*	13.3*	7.8
10 TO 13 YEARS	3.9	4.4	.9	0. *	7.4*	3.0	3.4	.6	0. *	6.9*	0.
14 TO 15 YEARS	2.1	2.3	.7	0. *	3.6*	1.5	2.0	.4	0. *	4.0*	0.
16 TO 17 YEARS	2.2	2.4	.4	0. *	4.0*	2.5	2.0	.3	0. *	4.1*	0.
18 TO 19 YEARS	3.2	2.9	1.2	0. *	4.4*	1.6	3.4	2.2	0. *	5.0*	3.8
20 TO 21 YEARS	4.4	3.7	3.1	5.8*	4.2*	2.7	5.0	4.1	13.9*	6.0*	3.2
22 TO 24 YEARS	8.0	6.9	9.2	23.3*	4.7*	6.7	9.0	12.2	26.5*	4.9*	8.2
25 TO 34 YEARS	17.8	18.6	26.5	39.5*	11.7*	19.0	17.2	21.1	20.5*	12.4*	24.6
35 TO 44 YEARS	12.9	14.7	16.5	22.1*	13.1*	15.7	11.4	8.9	3.3*	14.6*	13.6
45 TO 54 YEARS	11.7	12.6	13.2	5.8*	12.1*	12.9	10.9	11.6	0. *	10.3*	12.0
55 TO 64 YEARS	12.0	11.1	11.5	0. *	10.9*	17.5	12.7	14.7	8.6*	10.4*	12.2
65 YEARS AND OVER	13.6	11.3	14.2	3.5*	9.0*	13.2	15.5	21.6	16.6*	8.2*	14.5
SELECTED GROUPS											
16 YEARS AND OVER	85.8	84.1	95.8	100.0*	74.1*	91.8	87.2	96.7	89.4*	75.8*	92.2
16 TO 21 YEARS	9.8	9.0	4.7	5.8*	12.6*	6.8	10.5	6.7	13.9*	15.0*	7.0
16 TO 64 YEARS	72.2	72.8	81.6	96.5*	65.2*	78.6	71.7	75.1	72.8*	67.6*	77.7
45 YEARS AND OVER	37.2	35.0	38.9	9.3*	31.9*	43.6	39.2	47.9	25.2*	28.9*	38.7
MEDIAN AGE	35.1	34.8	38.2	27.6*	31.3*	40.9	35.5	42.6	24.9*	30.4*	36.5

TABLE 3
SPANISH INDICATORS, ORIGIN OF FOREIGN STOCK 1/,
VETERAN STATUS AND MOBILITY,
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

SPANISH INDICATORS	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN 2/	950	918	0	32	950
PERSONS OF PUERTO RICAN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE	24	15	0	9*	24
PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE	928	841	0	87*	928
PERSONS OF SPANISH SURNAME,NOT OF SPANISH LANGUAGE	428	227	0	201*	428
TOTAL FOREIGN STOCK 1/	21,295	6,264	11*	15,020*	1,028
EUROPE	4,749	4,687	0	62*	281
ASIA	14,540	177	0	14,363*	280
CHINA	11,952	24	0	11,928*	157
JAPAN	323	20	0	303*	0
OTHER ASIA	2,265	133	0	2,132*	123
CANADA	729	668	0	61*	9
MEXICO	209	187	0	22	187
OTHER AMERICA	348	273	6	69*	238
ALL OTHER AND NOT REPORTED	720	272	5*	443*	33
VETERAN STATUS, MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER					
TOTAL MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	13,111	6,783	86*	6,242*	619
CURRENTLY IN ARMED FORCES	59	51	4	4*	0
VETERAN	4,685	3,181	28*	1,476*	234
VIETNAM	731	529	6*	196*	20
KOREA	788	515	4*	269*	23
KOREA AND WORLD WAR II	192	151	7	34*	13
OTHER SERVICE	2,974	1,986	11*	977*	178
NONVETERAN	8,352	3,581	41*	4,730*	385
VIETNAM VETERANS AS PERCENT OF TOTAL MALES	5.6	7.8	7.0*	3.1*	3.2
RESIDENCE IN 1965,					
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN 1970	32,770	16,803	181*	15,786*	1,316
SAME HOUSE	14,012	5,999	34*	7,979*	457
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN U.S.	12,615	9,039	115*	3,461*	636
SAME COUNTY	6,168	3,387	28*	2,753*	370
DIFFERENT COUNTY	6,447	5,652	87*	708*	266
SAME STATE	2,607	2,204	0	403*	145
DIFFERENT STATE	3,840	3,448	87*	305*	121
ABROAD	4,517	656	0	3,861*	181
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	1,626	1,109	32*	485*	42

1/ FOREIGN BORN OR OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE.
2/ BASED ON SELF-IDENTIFICATION. THIS CLASSIFICATION IS INDEPENDENT OF SPANISH LANGUAGE AND SURNAME COUNTS

TABLE 4
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS	33,455	16,530	192*	16,733*	1,336
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	16,738	11,373	120*	5,245*	701
FAMILY HEAD	6,709	2,811	27*	3,871*	285
MALE	5,836	2,356	14*	3,466*	234
FEMALE	873	455	13*	405*	51
AS PERCENT OF TOTAL FAMILY HEADS	13.0	16.2	48.1*	10.5*	17.9
PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL 1/	10,029	8,562	93*	1,374*	416
MALE	4,222	3,464	47*	711*	235
FEMALE	5,807	5,098	46	663	181
WIFE OF HEAD	5,434	2,230	15*	3,189*	245
CHILD OF HEAD	7,764	1,005	20*	6,739*	206
OTHER RELATIVE OF HEAD	1,502	420	0	1,082*	31
NONRELATIVE OF HEAD (INCLUDES ROOMER,FRIEND,ETC.)	2,017	1,502	37*	478*	153
POPULATION PER HOUSEHOLD	2.0	1.5	1.6*	3.2*	1.9
PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS	652	553	53*	46*	20
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	28	18	10*	0	0
MALE	5	5	0	0	0
FEMALE	23	13	10*	0	0
IN ROOMING HOUSE	437	374	34	29*	20
IN MILITARY BARRACKS	0	0	0	0	0
IN COLLEGE DORMITORY	68	68	0	0	0
IN OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	119	93	9*	17	0
FAMILIES BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN AND TYPE					
FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	2,626	489	16*	2,121*	88
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	39.1	17.4	59.3*	54.8*	30.9
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES	2,272	391	7*	1,874*	67
OTHER FAMILY WITH MALE HEAD	68	0	0	68*	0
FAMILY WITH FEMALE HEAD	286	98	9*	179*	21
FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS	1,139	227	16*	896*	45
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	17.0	8.1	59.3*	23.1*	15.8
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES	1,078	214	7*	857*	24
OTHER FAMILY WITH MALE HEAD	20	0	0	20*	0
FAMILY WITH FEMALE HEAD	41	13	9*	19*	21
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS BY RESIDENCE WITH PARENTS					
TOTAL PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS	5,582	687	16*	4,879*	125
PERCENT LIVING WITH BOTH PARENTS	85.3	70.3	37.5*	87.5*	64.8
PERCENT LIVING WITH ONE PARENT	12.1	23.0	62.5*	10.5*	29.6
PERCENT LIVING WITH NEITHER PARENT	2.6	6.7	0. *	2.0*	5.6

1/ A HOUSEHOLD HEAD LIVING ALONE OR WITH NONRELATIVES ONLY.

TABLE 5
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS BY AGE,
AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF MEN 16-64 YEARS OLD,
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, PERSONS AGE 25 + OVER		TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
ELEMENTARY	0-4 YEARS	2,965	265	3*	2,697*	85
	5-7 YEARS	1,767	519	11*	1,237*	65
	8 YEARS	1,261	744	14*	503*	72
HIGH SCHOOL	1-3 YEARS	2,252	1,303	20*	929*	138
	4 YEARS	6,050	3,906	29*	2,115*	311
COLLEGE	1-3 YEARS	4,223	3,163	38*	1,022*	228
	4 YEARS OR MORE	4,668	3,686	20*	962*	154
PERCENT WITH LESS THAN 8 YEARS		20.4	5.8	10.4*	41.6*	14.2
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE		64.4	79.2	64.4*	43.3*	65.8
PERCENT COLLEGE GRADUATE		20.1	27.1	14.8*	10.2*	14.6
MEDIAN YEARS COMPLETED		12.7	14.1	12.8*	11.7*	12.6
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, PERSONS 18-24 YEARS OLD						
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE		71.1	68.4	80.2*	73.8*	55.1
PERCENT COLLEGE GRADUATE		16.7	24.6	5.8*	7.9*	21.9
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, BY AGE						
TOTAL ENROLLED, 14-34 YEARS OLD		4,337	1,233	13	3,091*	123
14-15 YEARS		688	83	0	605*	10
16-21 YEARS		2,270	405	0	1,865*	66
16-17 YEARS		805	61	0	744*	17
18-19 YEARS		699	114	0	585*	20
20-21 YEARS		766	230	0	536*	29
22-24 YEARS		659	341	0	318*	12
25-34 YEARS		720	404	13	303*	35
PERCENT OF POPULATION IN SCHOOL, BY AGE						
TOTAL, 14-34 YEARS		33.6	17.8	8.6*	53.4*	24.6
14-15 YEARS		93.9	90.2	0.	94.4*	100.0
16-21 YEARS		67.9	40.6	0. *	80.4*	70.2
16-17 YEARS		108.2	96.8	0.	109.3*	100.0
18-19 YEARS		64.1	37.7	0.	74.2*	54.1
20-21 YEARS		50.8	36.4	0. *	63.1*	72.5
22-24 YEARS		24.0	18.2	0. *	39.5*	11.9
25-34 YEARS		11.9	10.1	20.0*	14.9*	11.8
TOTAL MEN 16-64 YEARS OLD WITH LESS THAN 3 YEARS OF COLLEGE COMPLETED 1/		7,986	3,048	64*	4,874*	273*
WITH VOCATIONAL TRAINING		1,964	1,063	20*	881*	43*
PERCENT OF 16-64 YEARS OLD WITH LESS THAN 3 YEARS COLLEGE		24.6	34.9	31.3*	18.1*	15.8*

1/ BASED ON 5 PERCENT SAMPLE

TABLE 6
EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL, MALE AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL BOTH SEXES, 16 YEARS AND OVER	29,269	16,459	221*	12,589*	1,248
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	19,955	11,552	185*	8,218*	868
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	68.2	70.2	83.7*	65.3*	69.6
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	19,891	11,496	181*	8,214*	868
EMPLOYED	18,766	10,825	156*	7,785*	798
UNEMPLOYED	1,125	671	25*	429*	70
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.7	5.8	13.8*	5.2*	8.1
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	9,314	4,907	36*	4,371*	380
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	28	18	10*	0	0
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	1,737	440	5	1,292*	81
OTHER UNDER 65 YEARS	4,013	2,078	6	1,929*	165
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	828	453	0	375*	21*
OTHER OVER 65 YEARS	3,536	2,371	15*	1,150*	134
TOTAL MALE, 16 YEARS AND OVER	13,111	6,783	86*	6,242*	619
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	9,888	5,311	75*	4,502*	472
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	75.4	78.3	87.2*	72.1*	76.3
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	9,829	5,260	71*	4,498*	472
EMPLOYED	9,110	4,846	55*	4,209*	426
UNEMPLOYED	719	414	16*	289*	46
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.3	7.9	22.5*	6.4*	9.7
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	3,223	1,472	11	1,740*	147
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	5	5	0	0	0
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	901	217	5	679*	72
OTHER UNDER 65 YEARS	1,122	641	6	475*	29
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	416	233	0	183*	21*
OTHER OVER 65 YEARS	1,195	609	0	586*	46
TOTAL FEMALE, 16 YEARS AND OVER	16,158	9,676	135*	6,347*	629
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	10,067	6,241	110*	3,716*	396
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	62.3	64.5	81.5*	58.5*	63.0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	10,062	6,236	110*	3,716*	396
EMPLOYED	9,656	5,979	101*	3,576*	372
UNEMPLOYED	406	257	9	140*	24
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.0	4.1	8.2*	3.8*	6.1
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	6,091	3,435	25*	2,631*	233
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	23	13	10*	0	0
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	836	223	0	613*	9
OTHER UNDER 65 YEARS	2,891	1,437	0	1,454*	136
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	412	220	0	192*	0
OTHER OVER 65 YEARS	2,341	1,762	15*	564*	88

TABLE 7
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SCHOOL COMPLETION FOR 16-21 YEAR OLDS,
AND BY DISABILITY STATUS FOR 16-64 YEAR OLDS,
BY SEX, RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	MALES					FEMALES				
16-21 YEAR OLDS NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL	339	183	0	156*	0	846	438	21*	387*	28
NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	102	30	0	72*	0	142	31	6*	105*	6
PERCENT OF ALL 16-21 YEAR OLDS	7.3	9.1	0.	6.8*	0.	7.3	4.7	28.6*	8.4*	12.5
EMPLOYED OR IN ARMED FORCES	50	27	0	23*	0	78	15	6*	57*	6
UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN LABOR FORCE	52	3	0	49*	0	64	16	0	48*	0
PERCENT OF NONHIGH SCHOOL GRADS.	51.0	10.0	0.	68.1*	0.	45.1	51.6	0. *	45.7*	0.
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	237	153	0	84*	0	704	407	15*	282*	22
EMPLOYED OR IN ARMED FORCES	144	110	0	34*	0	565	324	15*	226*	11
UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN LABOR FORCE	93	43	0	50*	0	139	83	0	56*	11
PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	39.2	28.1	0.	59.5*	0.	19.7	20.4	0. *	19.9*	50.0
16-64 YEAR OLDS NOT INMATES AND NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 1/ TOTAL	10171	5441	64*	4666*	363*	12146	7184	97*	4865*	239*
NOT DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	8967	4774	64*	4129*	321*	11352	6682	97*	4573*	219*
IN LABOR FORCE	8211	4446	64*	3701*	232*	9069	5683	97*	3289*	178*
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	91.6	93.1	100.0*	89.6*	72.3*	79.9	85.0	100.0*	71.9*	81.3*
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	1204	667	0	537*	42*	794	502	0	292*	20
IN LABOR FORCE	788	434	0	354*	21*	382	282	0	100*	20
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	65.4	65.1	0.	65.9*	50.0*	48.1	56.2	0.	34.2*	100.0
EMPLOYED	700	391	0	309*	21*	341	263	0	78*	20
UNEMPLOYED	88	43	0	45*	0	41	19	0	22*	0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	11.2	9.9	0.	12.7*	0. *	10.7	6.7	0.	22.0*	0.
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	416	233	0	183*	21*	412	220	0	192*	0
ABLE TO WORK	166	142	0	24*	21*	126	80	0	46*	0
UNABLE TO WORK	250	91	0	159*	0	286	140	0	146*	0
DISABLED MORE THAN 6 MONTHS	235	91	0	144*	0	247	140	0	107*	0
PERCENT OF UNABLE TO WORK	94.0	100.0	0.	90.6*	0.	86.4	100.0	0.	73.3*	0.

1/ TABLE BASED ON 5 PERCENT SAMPLE

TABLE 8
WEEKS WORKED IN 1969 FOR MALES AND FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

AGE AND WEEKS WORKED	TOTAL PERSONS	MALES TOTAL	MALES WHITE	MALES BLACK	MALES OTHER RACES	MALES SPANISH AMERICAN	FEMALES TOTAL	FEMALES WHITE	FEMALES BLACK	FEMALES OTHER RACES	FEMALES SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER											
50-52 WEEKS	11711	6231	3295	39*	2897*	271	5480	3735	58*	1687*	240
40-49 WEEKS	4252	1941	1031	10*	900*	111	2311	1333	29*	949*	70
27-39 WEEKS	2105	897	574	19*	304*	52	1208	699	15*	494*	31
14-26 WEEKS	1771	846	455	6	385*	38	925	486	0	439*	43
13 WEEKS OR LESS	1791	822	408	0	414*	34	969	440	14*	515*	29
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	7639	2374	1020	12*	1342*	113	5265	2983	19*	2263*	216
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
50-52 WEEKS	40.0	47.5	48.6	45.3*	46.4*	43.8	33.9	38.6	43.0*	26.6*	38.2
40-49 WEEKS	14.5	14.8	15.2	11.6*	14.4*	17.9	14.3	13.8	21.5*	15.0*	11.1
27-39 WEEKS	7.2	6.8	8.5	22.1*	4.9*	8.4	7.5	7.2	11.1*	7.8*	4.9
14-26 WEEKS	6.1	6.5	6.7	7.0*	6.2*	6.1	5.7	5.0	0. *	6.9*	6.8
13 WEEKS OR LESS	6.1	6.3	6.0	0. *	6.6*	5.5	6.0	4.5	10.4*	8.1*	4.6
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	26.1	18.1	15.0	14.0*	21.5*	18.3	32.6	30.8	14.1*	35.7*	34.3
TOTAL, 16-24 YEARS OLD											
50-52 WEEKS	1533	508	249	6*	253*	21	1025	694	29*	302*	39
40-49 WEEKS	908	338	173	5	160*	15	570	390	12	168*	31
27-39 WEEKS	683	284	162	8*	114*	0	399	257	6*	136*	8
14-26 WEEKS	769	342	156	6	180*	13	427	227	0	200*	22
13 WEEKS OR LESS	787	379	138	0	241*	0	408	133	14*	261*	0
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	1403	619	107	0	512*	42	784	187	0	597*	4
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
50-52 WEEKS	25.2	20.6	25.3	24.0*	17.3*	23.1	28.4	36.8	47.5*	18.1*	37.5
40-49 WEEKS	14.9	13.7	17.6	20.0*	11.0*	16.5	15.8	20.7	19.7*	10.1*	29.8
27-39 WEEKS	11.2	11.5	16.4	32.0*	7.8*	0.	11.0	13.6	9.8*	8.2*	7.7
14-26 WEEKS	12.6	13.8	15.8	24.0*	12.3*	14.3	11.8	12.0	0. *	12.0*	21.2
13 WEEKS OR LESS	12.9	15.3	14.0	0. *	16.5*	0.	11.3	7.0	23.0*	15.7*	0.
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	23.1	25.1	10.9	0. *	35.1*	46.2	21.7	9.9	0. *	35.9*	3.8
TOTAL, 25-** YEARS OLD											
50-52 WEEKS	9061	5361	2802	30*	2529*	227	3700	2454	25	1221*	174
40-49 WEEKS	2952	1440	739	5*	696*	82	1512	811	11*	690*	39
27-39 WEEKS	1237	575	393	11*	171*	52	662	366	9*	287*	23
14-26 WEEKS	849	435	269	0	166*	17	414	210	0	204*	21
13 WEEKS OR LESS	770	343	209	0	134*	21	427	221	0	206*	22
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	2547	725	383	12*	330*	40	1822	837	0	985*	99
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
50-52 WEEKS	52.0	60.4	58.4	51.7*	62.8*	51.7	43.3	50.1	55.6*	34.0*	46.0
40-49 WEEKS	16.9	16.2	15.4	8.6*	17.3*	18.7	17.7	16.6	24.4*	19.2*	10.3
27-39 WEEKS	7.1	6.5	8.2	19.0*	4.2*	11.8	7.8	7.5	20.0*	8.0*	6.1
14-26 WEEKS	4.9	4.9	5.6	0. *	4.1*	3.9	4.8	4.3	0. *	5.7*	5.6
13 WEEKS OR LESS	4.4	3.9	4.4	0. *	3.3*	4.8	5.0	4.5	0. *	5.7*	5.8
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	14.6	8.2	8.0	20.7*	8.2*	9.1	21.3	17.1	0. *	27.4*	26.2

** FOR MALES, 25-64 YEARS OLD. FOR FEMALES, 25-59 YEARS OLD

TABLE 9
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,
TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

	BOTH SEXES					FEMALES				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS, NUMBER	18766	10825	156*	7785*	798	9656	5979	101*	3576*	372
PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED	17.2	21.7	3.2*	11.2*	10.4	14.0	18.0	0. *	7.9*	6.7
ENGINEERS **	1.5	1.5	0. *	1.6*	1.1	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0.
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	2.7	3.3	0. *	1.8*	1.5	3.4	4.4	0. *	2.0*	1.9
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY + SECONDARY SCH.	1.9	2.3	0. *	1.4*	1.8	2.7	3.0	0. *	2.3*	1.3
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	11.1	14.6	3.2*	6.4*	6.0	7.9	10.6	0. *	3.6*	3.5
NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	9.0	12.2	3.2*	4.6*	8.1	5.7	8.2	0. *	1.7*	7.0
SALARIED **	7.4	10.8	3.2*	2.8*	6.3	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0.
SELF-EMPLOYED **	1.5	1.3	0. *	1.8*	1.9	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0.
SALES WORKERS	7.6	9.2	0. *	5.4*	3.1	6.3	7.1	0. *	5.2*	1.3
RETAIL STORES	3.9	4.0	0. *	3.7*	2.1	4.3	4.3	0. *	4.4*	1.3
OTHER SALES WORKERS	3.7	5.2	0. *	1.7*	1.0	2.0	2.8	0. *	.7*	0.
CLERICAL WORKERS	33.8	38.1	33.3*	27.8*	33.7	49.4	55.1	39.6*	40.0*	64.0
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	12.4	16.7	10.3*	6.5*	13.9	23.1	29.1	8.9*	13.4*	29.8
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	21.4	21.3	23.1*	21.3*	19.8	26.3	26.0	30.7*	26.6*	34.1
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND RELATED	4.3	3.9	3.8*	4.9*	7.5	.8	.6	0. *	1.3*	1.3
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	.7	.6	0. *	.8*	.5	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0.
MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN **	.9	.6	0. *	1.3*	2.0	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0.
MACHINIST AND OTHER METAL CRAFTSMEN**	.2	.1	0. *	.4*	1.0	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0.
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	2.6	2.6	3.8*	2.4*	4.0	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0.
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	9.4	2.0	0. *	19.9*	6.9	12.2	1.2	0. *	31.0*	4.6
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	.4	.3	0. *	.6*	2.0	.1	0.	0. *	.3*	1.3
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	5 8	.4	0. *	13.5*	2.3	10.3	.5	0. *	27.0*	3.2
NONMANUFACTURING	3.1	1.3	0. *	5.8*	2.6	1.8	.7	0. *	3.7*	0.
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	1.0	.9	10.3*	1.1*	.9	.1	.1	0. *	.1*	0.
NONFARM LABORERS	1.4	1.2	6.4*	1.7*	3.6	.2	.1	5.0*	.1*	0.
SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	15.0	10.1	31.4*	21.5*	24.2	9.3	8.3	42.6*	10.2*	11.8
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	10.3	4.5	3.8*	18.6*	16.9	3.9	2.4	5.9*	6.4*	7.0
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	.3	.5	0. *	0. *	.8	.0	.1	0. *	0. *	0.
PERSONAL, HEALTH + OTHER SVC. WORKERS	4.4	5.2	27.6*	2.9*	6.5	5.4	5.9	36.6*	3.8*	4.8
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	1.1	.7	8.3*	1.3*	1.5	1.8	1.3	12.9*	2.3*	3.2
FARM WORKERS 1/	.2	.1	0. *	.4*	0.	.1	0.	0. *	.3*	0.
LOW PAY + LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	13.0	6.4	18.6*	22.0*	22.1	5.9	3.7	23.8*	9.1*	10.2

** NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.
1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.
2/ NONFARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS.

TABLE 10
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER, TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	BOTH SEXES					FEMALES				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL EMPLOYED, ALL INDUSTRIES	18766	10825	156*	7785*	798	9656	5979	101*	3576*	372
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES	80	26	0	54*	0	37	14	0	23*	0
MINING	69	56	7	6	0	27	21	0*	6	0
CONSTRUCTION	508	314	5*	189*	20	156	114	0*	42*	16
MANUFACTURING	2361	845	6	1510*	85	1439	374	6	1059*	36
DURABLE GOODS	523	264	0	259*	32	131	80	0	51*	5
NONDURABLE GOODS	1838	581	6	1251*	53	1308	294	6	1008*	31
TRANSPORTATION	1064	785	18*	261*	52	494	415	6*	73*	25
COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	686	423	10	253*	15	394	218	10	166*	15
WHOLESALE TRADE	790	535	0	255*	22	327	229	0	98*	0
RETAIL TRADE	3453	1350	15*	2088*	102	1216	661	11*	544*	39
FIN, INS AND REAL ESTATE	2936	2042	34*	860*	134	1878	1340	24*	514*	121
SERVICES	5634	3827	55*	1752*	322	3183	2271	44*	868*	95
BUSINESS AND REPAIR	964	752	6*	206*	41	588	492	6*	90*	0
PERSONAL	1274	695	19*	560*	138	609	332	13*	264*	40
MEDICAL AND HEALTH	942	625	10	307*	53	641	460	10	171*	25
EDUCATIONAL	896	562	10*	324*	30	571	371	5*	195*	13
SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	711	431	10*	270*	22	468	290	5*	173*	5
GOVERNMENT	552	323	10*	219*	9	358	213	5*	140*	0
PRIVATE	159	108	0	51*	13	110	77	0	33*	5
OTHER EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED	185	131	0	54*	8	103	81	0	22*	8
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED	1558	1193	10*	355*	60	774	616	10*	148*	17
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	1185	622	6*	557*	46	505	322	0*	183*	25
EMPLOYED BY CLASS OF WORKER										
AGRICULTURE, TOTAL	63	21	0	42*	0	20	9	0	11*	0
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	44	17	0	27*	0	14	9	0	5*	0
GOVERNMENT WORKER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SELF-EMPLOYED	13	4	0	9*	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	6	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	6	0
NONAGRICULTURE INDUSTRIES, TOTAL	18703	10804	156*	7743*	798	9636	5970	101*	3565*	372
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	14978	8840	122*	6016*	623	8061	4990	85*	2986*	318
GOVERNMENT WORKER	2457	1267	34*	1156*	77	1202	731	16*	455*	32
FEDERAL	1045	450	16*	579*	46	403	229	10*	164*	25
STATE	569	331	5	233*	7	335	205	0	130*	7
LOCAL	843	486	13*	344*	24	464	297	6	161*	0
SELF-EMPLOYED	1194	659	0	535*	98	313	214	0	99*	22
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	74	38	0	36*	0	60	35	0	25*	0

TABLE 11
INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/
14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL FAMILIES	6,709	2,811	27*	3,871*	285
LESS THAN $2,000 (INCLUDES NONE AND LOSS)	476	160	0	316*	19
$2,000 TO $2,999	283	76	0	207*	12
$3,000 TO $3,999	314	123	0	191*	16
$4,000 TO $4,999	331	77	0	254*	0
$5,000 TO $5,999	341	112	10*	219*	0
$6,000 TO $6,999	465	137	9*	319*	35
$7,000 TO $7,999	411	184	0	227*	6
$8,000 TO $8,999	326	157	4*	165*	27
$9,000 TO $9,999	399	135	0	264*	29
$10,000 TO $14,999	1,618	661	4	953*	81
$15,000 TO $24,999	1,086	485	0	601*	27
$25,000 AND OVER	659	504	0	155*	33
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	10,021	11,697	6,388*	9,142*	9,948
MEAN FAMILY INCOME	13,550	17,707	6,878*	10,577*	13,190
TOTAL FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEADS	873	455	13*	405	51
MEAN FAMILY INCOME	8,695	8,438	6,664*	9,050	7,553
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS OLD + OVER	12,622	10,578	165*	1,879*	582
LESS THAN $1,000 (INCLUDES NONE AND LOSS)	1,247	815	37*	395*	43
$1,000 TO $1,999	1,090	822	23*	245*	52
$2,000 TO $2,999	1,215	1,033	14*	168*	61
$3,000 TO $3,999	1,140	951	28*	161*	60
$4,000 TO $4,999	1,126	877	16*	233*	65
$5,000 TO $5,999	1,475	1,252	21	202*	82
$6,000 TO $6,999	1,323	1,149	18*	156*	99
$7,000 TO $7,999	1,086	1,011	0	75*	40
$8,000 TO $8,999	800	730	0	70*	22
$9,000 TO $9,999	484	421	5*	58*	0
$10,000 TO $14,999	1,098	993	3*	102*	39
$15,000 AND OVER	538	524	0	14*	19
MEDIAN INCOME	5,334	5,631	3,303*	3,816*	5,121
MEAN INCOME	6,216	6,632	3,358*	4,125*	5,225
TOTAL FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER	19,331	13,389	192*	5,750*	867
MEDIAN INCOME	6,350	6,308	3,785*	6,597*	6,175
MEAN INCOME	8,761	8,957	3,853*	8,468*	7,843

1/ PERSONS LIVING ALONE OR WITH NONRELATIVES ONLY.

TABLE 12
TYPE OF INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/
14 YEARS OLD, AND RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL 2/
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

TYPE OF INCOME OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL FAMILIES 3/	6,709	2,811	27*	3,871*	285
WITH EARNINGS	6,889	2,714	27*	4,148*	290
MEAN EARNINGS	10,695	14,103*	6,720*	8,495*	10,535*
WITH SOCIAL SECURITY	1,569	675	7*	887*	57
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY	1,417	1,732	149*	1,187*	1,507
WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	376	124	3*	249*	14
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1,167	1,074	349*	1,224*	2,285
WITH OTHER INCOME	3,314	1,514	4*	1,796*	137
MEAN OTHER INCOME	4,393	6,743	549*	2,420*	4,306
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER 3/	12,622	10,578	165*	1,879*	582
WITH EARNINGS	10,376	8,877	144*	1,355*	512
MEAN EARNINGS	5,976*	6,186*	3,674*	4,849*	5,381
WITH SOCIAL SECURITY	1,826	1,512	13*	301*	59
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY	1,167	1,171	1,234*	1,141*	1,421
WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	552	445	12*	95*	13
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1,077	1,114	316*	999*	2,134
WITH OTHER INCOME	4,743	4,165	23*	555*	132
MEAN OTHER INCOME	2,894	3,116	223*	1,336*	1,324
RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL (PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES)					
LESS THAN .50 OF POVERTY LEVEL	4.6	2.9	0. *	5.9*	1.8
.50 TO .74 OF POVERTY LEVEL	3.4	2.5	0. *	4.1*	2.1
.75 TO .99 OF POVERTY LEVEL	3.0	1.8	0. *	4.0*	4.6
1.00 TO 1.24 OF POVERTY LEVEL	4.3	1.4	0. *	6.4*	2.5
1.25 TO 1.49 OF POVERTY LEVEL	4.1	2.8	0. *	5.0*	3.5
1.50 TO 1.99 OF POVERTY LEVEL	10.3	4.4	25.9*	14.5*	4.9
2.00 TO 2.99 OF POVERTY LEVEL	18.7	13.5	44.4*	22.2*	19.6
3.00 OR MORE OF POVERTY LEVEL	51.6	70.7	29.6*	37.9*	61.1

1/ PERSONS LIVING ALONE OR WITH NONRELATIVES ONLY.
2/ POVERTY LEVELS REFER TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIONS POVERTY INDEX. ALL TABULATION CONCERNING THE POVERTY LEVEL EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES LIVING IN BARRACKS, COLLEGE STUDENTS LIVING IN DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER AGE 14.
3/ A UNIT MAY BE TABULATED IN MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY.

TABLE 13
SELECTED POVERTY INDICATORS FOR PERSONS, FAMILIES,
AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS AND OVER,
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	4,784	1,912	60*	2,812*	153
PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS	14.1	11.2	25.5*	16.8*	11.3
PERCENT 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	19.8	28.7	11.7*	14.0*	32.7
PERCENT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	21.3	3.2	0. *	34.1*	3.3
PERCENT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	5.8	.9	0. *	9.3*	0.
TOTAL LESS THAN .75 OF POVERTY LEVEL	3,582	1,469	55*	2,058*	92
TOTAL LESS THAN 1.25 OF POVERTY LEVEL	6,409	2,511	65*	3,833*	203
TOTAL FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	742	202	0	540*	24
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	11.1	7.2	0. *	13.9*	8.4
MEAN SIZE OF FAMILY	3.6	2.3	0.	4.0*	2.4
MALE FAMILY HEAD	614	151	0	463*	24
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	301	20	0	281*	5
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	179	12	0	167*	0
FEMALE FAMILY HEAD	128	51	0	77*	0
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	63	16	0	47*	0
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	10	0	0	10*	0
FAMILY HEAD 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	209	84	0	125*	14
MEAN INCOME, ALL SOURCES 3/	1,710	1,151	0	1,918*	1,350
PERCENT WITH EARNINGS	63.3	31.7	0.	75.2*	20.8
MEAN EARNINGS	1,932	1,134	0	2,058*	950
PERCENT WITH SOCIAL SECURITY	30.7	37.1	0.	28.3*	58.3
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	839	1,236	0	644*	1,528
PERCENT WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	7.7	9.4	0.	7.0*	0.
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	750	1,410	0	421*	0
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	2,145	1,455	60*	630*	95
PERCENT OF ALL UNREL. INDIVIDUALS 14 AND OVER	17.1	13.8	36.4*	33.5*	16.3
PERCENT 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	26.6	26.0	11.7*	29.4*	22.1
MEAN INCOME, ALL SOURCES 3/	776	821	705*	679*	913
PERCENT WITH EARNINGS	44.6	48.5	73.3*	33.0*	43.2
PERCENT WITH SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	21.2	21.9	5.0*	21.1*	37.9
PERCENT WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	7.0	6.4	11.7*	8.1*	0.

1/ PERSONS LIVING ALONE OR WITH NON RELATIVES ONLY.
2/ POVERTY LEVELS REFER TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIONS POVERTY INDEX. ALL TABULATIONS CONCERNING THE POVERTY LEVEL EXCLUDE INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES LIVING IN BARRACKS, COLLEGE STUDENTS LIVING IN DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER AGE 14.
3/ A UNIT MAY BE TABULATED IN MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY.

TABLE 14

MEDIAN AND MEAN INCOME IN 1969 BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP OF MALES AND FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP 1/

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
INCOME					
MALE					
PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL AND KINDRED WORKERS					
MEDIAN	9,730	10,181	9,000*	8,978*	14,464
MEAN	13,178	15,096	5,599*	8,672*	15,416
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND KINDRED WORKERS					
MEDIAN	8,138	7,928	10,000*	8,464*	9,187
MEAN	8,171	8,344	5,598*	8,020*	9,486
OPERATIVES, INCLUDING TRANSPORT					
MEDIAN	5,142	5,232	3,333*	5,208*	5,642
MEAN	5,199	5,162	2,924*	5,287*	4,133
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM					
MEDIAN	6,411	8,131	4,500*	5,357*	8,416
MEAN	7,300	9,912	4,549*	4,910*	6,407
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS					
MEDIAN	3,099	500	0	3,500*	0
MEAN	2,605*	1,550*	0	3,449*	0
FARM LABORERS EXCEPT UNPAID AND FARM FOREMEN					
MEDIAN	1,833	500	0	2,045*	0
MEAN	1,850	750	0	1,963*	0
TOTAL MALE EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE					
MEDIAN	6,701	7,668	3,333*	5,735*	6,340
MEAN	8,640	10,675	3,830*	6,298*	7,855
FEMALE					
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS					
MEDIAN	5,373	5,721	5,681*	4,237*	5,777
MEAN	5,004	5,392	4,745*	4,081*	5,178
OPERATIVES INCLUDING TRANSPORT					
MEDIAN	2,389	3,972	0	2,302*	1,500
MEAN	2,514	4,060	0	2,404*	2,502
TOTAL FEMALE EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE					
MEDIAN	4,964	5,765	4,333*	3,206*	5,218
MEAN	4,865	5,625	3,959*	3,580*	4,934

1/ WITH EARNINGS

SUMMARY MANPOWER INDICATORS

FOR

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 4

SUBDISTRICT D

NOTE -- AN ASTERISK (*) FOLLOWING A DATA ITEM INDICATES A DISCLOSURE SUPPRESSION. THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS DID NOT RELEASE DATA WHEN TOO FEW INDIVIDUALS WERE COUNTED IN A PARTICULAR CATEGORY IN ORDER TO PREVENT DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ABOUT INDIVIDUALS. THE SUPPRESSED DATA IS COUNTED AS ZERO WHEN USED IN CALCULATIONS. THE ASTERISK WILL APPEAR WHEN A SUPPRESSION OCCURRED IN ANY NUMBER USED IN THE CALCULATION OF THE ITEM. FOR EXAMPLE, WHERE A SUPPRESSION OCCURRED IN A TOTAL, ALL PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM THAT TOTAL WILL SHOW THE SUPPRESSION ASTERISK.

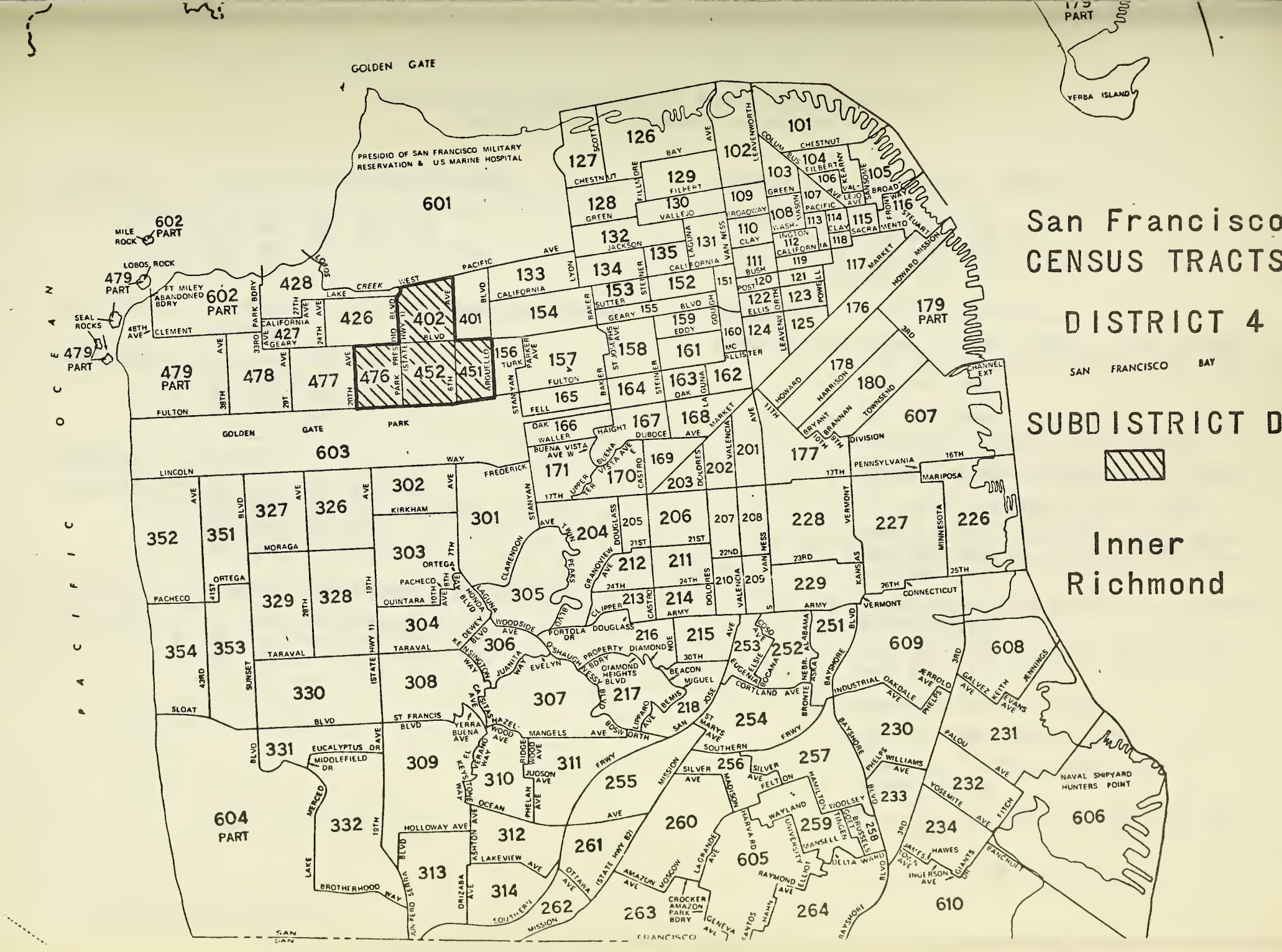
SPANISH AMERICAN -- IN 42 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THIS POPULATION IS IDENTIFIED AS -PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE-; IN FIVE SOUTHWESTERN STATES, AS -PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE OR SPANISH SURNAME-; AND IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES, AS -PERSONS OF PUERTO RICAN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE-.

SPANISH AMERICANS ARE ALSO COUNTED IN THE RACIAL CATEGORIES AS WHITE, BLACK OR OTHER RACES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
DATA SYSTEMS AND REPORTS, REGION IX

IN COOPERATION WITH
OFFICE OF PLANNING, EVALUATION AND RESEARCH
MR. WILLIAM B. HEWITT, DIRECTOR

MANPOWER PACKAGE NO. 1
SECOND COUNT (POPULATION) SUMMARY TAPE
FOURTH COUNT (POPULATION) SUMMARY TAPE


San Francisco
CENSUS TRACTS
DISTRICT 4
SAN FRANCISCO BAY
SUBDISTRICT D
Inner
Richmond
GOLDEN GATE
PACIFIC OCEAN
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO MILITARY RESERVATION & U.S. MARINE HOSPITAL
YERBA ISLAND
NAVAL SHIPYARD HUNTERS POINT
GOLDEN GATE PARK
SAN FRANCISCO BAY

SAN FRANCISCO CENSUS TRACTS OF DISTRICTS AND SUBDISTRICTS
AGGREGATED FOR THE SUMMARY MANPOWER PACKAGE

DISTRICT 1 Western Addition, Haight Ashbury

SUBDISTRICT A 133, 134, 135, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155
B 157, 158, 164, 165, 167
C 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 168
D 166, 171

DISTRICT 2 Hunters Point, Bayview, Ocean View, Merced, Ingleside

SUBDISTRICT A 606, 608, 609, 231, 232
B 230, 233, 234, 610
C 257, 258, 259, 264, 605
D 312, 313, 314

DISTRICT 3 Mission

SUBDISTRICT A 169, 177, 201, 202, 203
B 205, 206, 207, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214
C 208, 209, 228, 229
D 215, 251, 252, 253, 254

DISTRICT 4 Chinatown, North Beach, Inner Richmond

SUBDISTRICT A 101, 104, 105, 106, 115, 116
B 103, 107, 114, 118
C 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 119
D 402, 451, 452, 476

DISTRICT 5 Central City, Potrero Hill

SUBDISTRICT A 120, 122, 124
B 117, 121, 123, 125
C 176, 178, 179, 180, 607
D 226, 227

DISTRICT 6 Western San Francisco

SUBDISTRICT A Marina, Pacific Heights, Inner Richmond
102, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 601, 401, 156

B Outer Richmond

602, 426, 427, 428, 477, 478, 479

C Golden Gate Park, Sunset, Great Highway

302, 303, 326, 327, 351, 352, 603

D Parkside, St. Francis Wood, Park Merced
304, 308, 309, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 353, 354, 604

E Parnassus Heights, Forest Hill, Sunnyside Diamond Heights

170, 204, 216, 217, 218, 301, 305, 306, 307, 310, 311

F Excelsior, Mission Terrace

255, 256, 260, 261, 262, 263

G Excelsior, Portola, Cayvga Park, Crocker Amazon

230, 233, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263

The availability of data from the 1970 Census of Population on computer tapes provides Census users with unique opportunities to tailor output to individual requirements and to execute the statistical operations necessary to sharpen the analysis of economic and social conditions in the United States.

The Manpower Administration has taken full advantage of the opportunities presented by the 1970 Census and of computer technology by compiling a series of reports based on information contained in the second and fourth count summary tapes. These reports, which include much unpublished data, were prepared cooperatively by Federal, State, and local research personnel. They are specially geared to the informational needs of manpower program managers and staff specialists, manpower planners, and research workers in human resource programs. The use of computers permitted the creation of manpower profiles for administrative areas; thus, in addition to the usual geography--States, counties, cities, etc.--the reports in this series also include information on Department of Labor's administrative areas and those of State Employment Security agencies and other associated organizations.

The major reports prepared from the second and fourth count summary tapes are:

1. Summary Manpower Indicators
2. Detailed Manpower Indicators
3. Inter-Area Manpower Comparisons
4. Manpower Indicator Atlas

The reports were planned and written in the Manpower Administration, Region IX Data Systems and Reports Division, Walter Postle, Chief, in cooperation with staff of the Employment Security research and analysis staffs in Arizona, California, Hawaii, and Nevada.

Special thanks are due to Susan Holland, Economist in the Region IX-X Office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, who prepared the bulk of the Summary Manpower Indicators report; to Bruce Bargmeyer, Manpower Development Specialist in the Region IX Data Systems and Reports Division, who worked tirelessly in bringing this project to completion; to William Grannell, Research Analyst in the California Department of Human Resources Development who made substantial contributions to the inter-area comparison report; to Susan Wisler, Manpower Economist in the Nevada Employment Security Department; to Richard Froncek of the Arizona Employment Security Commission and Fred Pang, Research Statistician in the Hawaii Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. Out thanks are also due to Carl Quong and his expert staff in the Applications Programming Group of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, University of California, who prepared the computer programs for this project.

Floyd E Edwards

FLOYD E. EDWARDS
Regional Manpower Administrator
Region IX, San Francisco
June 1972

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MANPOWER PROFILE

RACIAL AND ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE AREA IN APRIL 1970 WAS 22,693 WITH A RACIAL COMPOSITION OF WHITES, 15,005 (66.1 PERCENT); BLACKS, 683 (3.0 PERCENT); OTHER RACES, 7,005* (30.9* PERCENT). THE SPANISH AMERICAN ETHNIC GROUP (ALSO COUNTED PRIMARILY IN THE WHITE RACE, BUT INCLUDES SOME BLACKS AND OTHER RACES) ACCOUNTED FOR 1,944 (8.6 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION). PERSONS OF FOREIGN STOCK MADE UP 13,559 (59.7 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION).

AGE

ONE HALF OF THE MALE WHITE POPULATION WAS BELOW 34.7 YEARS OLD, COMPARED WITH 33.2 YEARS FOR MALE BLACKS, 26.2* YEARS FOR MALES IN OTHER RACES, AND 27.1 YEARS FOR MALE SPANISH-AMERICANS. THE RESPECTIVE MEDIAN AGES FOR FEMALES WERE--WHITE 43.9 YEARS, BLACK 28.3 YEARS, OTHER RACES 27.0* YEARS AND SPANISH-AMERICANS 29.6 YEARS. SOME 14,520 (64.0 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION) WERE IN THE PRIME WORKING AGE GROUP, 16 TO 64 YEARS OLD. PERSONS OVER 65 ACCOUNTED FOR 3,570 (15.7 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION).

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN THIS AREA WAS 11,396 COMPRISED OF 7,527 (66.0 PERCENT) WHITES, 418 (3.7 PERCENT) BLACKS, 3,451* (30.3* PERCENT) OTHER RACES, AND 1,093 (9.6 PERCENT) SPANISH-AMERICANS. THE TOTAL LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE WAS 63.4 PERCENT.
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN THE AREA TOTALED 10,875 WITH 7,170 (65.9 PERCENT) WHITES AT WORK, 403(3.7 PERCENT) BLACKS, 3,302* (30.4* PERCENT) OTHER RACES, AND 1,014 (9.3 PERCENT) SPANISH-AMERICANS. THE LARGEST NUMBER OF JOBS OCCURRED IN THE FOLLOWING FOUR MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS --

SERVICES
RETAIL TRADE
FIN, INS AND REAL ESTATE
MANUFACTURING

FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS EMPLOYED 1,889 PERSONS IN NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS, 17.4 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYED IN THE AREA.

THE OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS EMPLOYING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUP WERE --

	ALL RACES	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH-AMERICAN
TOTAL EMPLOYED, NUMBER	10,875	7,170	403	3,302*	1,014
HORIZONTAL PERCENT	100.0	65.9	3.7	30.4*	9.3
VERTICAL PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WHITE COLLAR WORKERS	64.5*	67.8	64.0*	57.3*	59.3
BLUE COLLAR WORKERS	19.5*	18.5*	18.4*	21.8*	20.1*
SERVICE WORKERS	15.8*	13.5	16.1*	20.6*	20.6*
FARM WORKERS	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.4*	0.0

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN LOW PAY AND LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS WAS 10.5 PERCENT FOR WHITES, 11.4 PERCENT FOR BLACKS, 18.0* PERCENT FOR OTHER RACES, AND 13.9 PERCENT FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS.

UNEMPLOYMENT TOTALED 521 OR 4.6 PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE. APRIL 1970 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY RACE/ETHNIC GROUPS WERE--WHITES, 4.7 PERCENT; BLACKS 3.6 PERCENT; OTHER RACES, 4.3* PERCENT; SPANISH-AMERICANS, 7.2 PERCENT. PERSONS OVER 16 YEARS OLD NOT IN THE ARMED FORCES, NOT AT WORK AND NOT LOOKING FOR WORK TOTALED 6,621. OF THESE 1.4 PERCENT WERE IN INSTITUTIONS AND 15.6 PERCENT WERE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL. THERE WERE 714 PERSONS IN THE AREA BETWEEN 16-64 YEARS OLD WHO WERE DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED.

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS

DURING THE CALENDER YEAR 1969, ONE HALF OF THE FAMILIES IN THE AREA RECEIVED UNDER $10,707 PER YEAR. SOME 421 (7.6 PERCENT OF THE FAMILIES) RECEIVED LESS THAN THE POVERTY LEVEL WHILE 1,473 (26.5 PERCENT) RECEIVED MORE THAN $15,000. IN 1969, ONE HALF OF THE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED LESS THAN $4,386; 1,037 (22.5 PERCENT OF THESE INDIVIDUALS) WERE BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, WHILE 142 (3.1 PERCENT) HAD INCOMES OVER $15,000.
MEDIAN WHITE FAMILY INCOME WAS $10,536 COMPARED WITH $11,611 FOR BLACKS, $10,799* FOR OTHER RACES, AND $10,090 FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS.

FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY RECEIVED A MEAN INCOME OF $1,834 IN 1969; 9.0 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY FAMILIES RECEIVED PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME. OF THE POVERTY FAMILIES, 108 (25.7 PERCENT) WERE HEADED BY WOMEN.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN POVERTY WAS 2,527 (11.2 PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS).
THE 'NEAR POOR' PERSONS WITH INCOME LESS THAN 125 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY LEVEL TOTALED 3,285 (14.5 PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS) WHILE THE 'POOR POOR' PERSONS WITH INCOME LESS THAN 75 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY LEVEL NUMBERED 1,832 (8.1 PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS).

VETERANS

AMONG MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 2,950 (37.5 PERCENT) WERE VETERANS. MEN WHO SERVED DURING THE VIETNAM WAR PERIOD NUMBERED 642; DURING THE KOREAN CONFLICT, 339. SOME 65 HAD SERVED IN BOTH KOREA AND WORLD WAR II.
SERVICE IN PREVIOUS PERIODS ACCOUNTED FOR 1,904 VETERANS.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OVER 25 YEARS OLD, 4,696 (32.1 PERCENT) HAD LESS THAN A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION. HOWEVER, 67.9 PERCENT HAD GRADUATED FROM HIGH SCHOOL AND 19.5 PERCENT WERE COLLEGE GRADUATES. ONE HALF OF THE WHITE POPULATION IN THIS AGE GROUP HAD AT LEAST 12.8 YEARS OF EDUCATION, COMPARED WITH 12.4 YEARS FOR BLACKS, 12.9* YEARS FOR OTHER RACES AND 13.0 YEARS FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT RATES FOR PERSONS 16-21 YEARS OLD WERE 53.6 PERCENT FOR THE WHITE POPULATION, 29.8 PERCENT FOR BLACKS, 77.5* PERCENT FOR OTHER RACES, AND 42.0 PERCENT FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS. OF THE POPULATION 16-21 YEARS OLD, SOME 756 (37.0 PERCENT) WERE NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL; OF THIS TOTAL 550 WERE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND 206 WERE SCHOOL DROPOUTS. ABOUT 30.0 PERCENT OF THE GRADUATES AND 65.0 PERCENT OF THE DROPOUTS WERE UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE.

TABLE 1
POPULATION BY RACE, ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND AGE
(SECOND COUNT DATA)1/

RACIAL GROUP

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THIS AREA IN APRIL 1970 WAS 22,693 COMPOSED OF 7,932 (35.0 PERCENT) RACIAL MINORITIES (BLACK AND OTHER RACES) AND 14,761 (65.0 PERCENT WHITES. THE SPANISH-AMERICAN ETHNIC GROUP, WHICH CAN INCLUDE WHITES, BLACKS OR OTHER RACES, ACCOUNTED FOR 1,944 (8.6 PERCENT) OF THE POPULATION. THE AREA'S POPULATION INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN EACH RACIAL GROUP -

	NUMBER			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION (VERTICAL)			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION (HORIZONTAL)		
RACIAL GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL ALL RACES	22,693	10,205	12,488	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	45.0	55.0
WHITE	14,761	6,387	8,374	65.0	62.6	67.1	100.0	43.3	56.7
BLACK	752	348	404	3.3	3.4	3.2	100.0	46.3	53.7
AMERICAN-INDIAN	29	12	17	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	41.4	58.6
JAPANESE	1,404	617	787	6.2	6.0	6.3	100.0	43.9	56.1
CHINESE	4,346	2,167	2,179	19.2	21.2	17.4	100.0	49.9	50.1
FILIPINO	1,039	505	534	4.6	4.9	4.3	100.0	48.6	51.4
HAWAIIAN	22	12	10	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	54.5	45.5
KOREAN	127	53	74	0.6	0.5	0.6	100.0	41.7	58.3
OTHER	213	104	109	0.9	1.0	0.9	100.0	48.8	51.2
ETHNIC GROUP (4TH COUNT DATA)									
SPANISH-AMERICAN	1,944	842	1,102	8.6	8.2	8.8	100.0	43.3	56.7

AGE

ONE-HALF THE POPULATION OF THIS AREA WAS BELOW 34.0 YEARS OF AGE. THE TABLE BELOW SHOWS THE NUMBER AND PERCENT OF INDIVIDUALS IN SELECTED AGE GROUPS. AGE DISTRIBUTION IS ONLY AVAILABLE IN THE SECOND COUNT BY TOTAL, WHITE, BLACK AND OTHER RACES. THE AGES SHOWN ARE AS OF APRIL 1970.

AGE GROUP	TOTAL	PERCENT	WHITE	PERCENT	BLACK	PERCENT	OTHER RACES	PERCENT
TOTAL	22,693	100.0	14,761	100.0	752	100.0	7,180	100.0
UNDER 6 YEARS	1,620	7.1	890	6.0	58	7.7	672	9.4
6-9 YEARS	1,437	6.3	707	4.8	60	8.0	670	9.3
10-11 YEARS	594	2.6	283	1.9	25	3.3	286	4.0
12-13 YEARS	608	2.7	266	1.8	28	3.7	314	4.4
14-15 YEARS	613	2.7	301	2.0	20	2.7	292	4.1
16 YEARS AND OVER	18,136	79.9	12,470	84.5	574	76.3	5,092	70.9
16-21 YEARS	2,122	9.3	1,102	7.5	82	10.9	938	13.1
22-44 YEARS	7,432	32.7	4,697	31.8	244	32.4	2,491	34.7
40 YEARS AND OVER	9,838	43.4	7,353	49.8	290	38.6	2,195	30.6
45 YEARS AND OVER	8,582	37.8	6,671	45.2	248	33.0	1,663	23.2
50 YEARS AND OVER	7,241	31.9	5,876	39.8	174	23.1	1,191	16.6
55 YEARS AND OVER	6,057	26.7	5,066	34.3	124	16.5	867	12.1
60 YEARS AND OVER	4,816	21.2	4,148	28.1	75	10.0	593	8.3
65 YEARS AND OVER	3,576	15.8	3,165	21.4	53	7.0	358	5.0

1/ DATA ON THIS TABLE IS FROM 100 PERCENT COUNT. ALL OTHER TABLES ARE CENSUS 20, 15, AND 5 PERCENT SAMPLE DATA.

TABLE 2
TOTAL POPULATION
BY AGE, SEX, RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

AGE	TOTAL PERSONS	MALES TOTAL	MALES WHITE	MALES BLACK	MALES OTHER RACES	MALES SPANISH AMERICAN	FEMALES TOTAL	FEMALES WHITE	FEMALES BLACK	FEMALES OTHER RACES	FEMALES SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL AGES	22693	10152	6483	289	3380*	842	12541	8522	394	3625*	1102
UNDER 10 YEARS	2704	1372	759	33	580*	151	1332	675	60	597*	134
10 TO 13 YEARS	1266	583	289	0	294*	61	683	309	28	346*	51
14 TO 15 YEARS	633	331	158	0	173*	45	302	161	16	125*	20
16 TO 17 YEARS	588	275	114	4	157*	11	313	166	8	139*	69
18 TO 19 YEARS	531	263	135	17	111*	29	268	161	0	107*	7
20 TO 21 YEARS	924	427	245	17	165*	45	497	346	11	140*	65
22 TO 24 YEARS	1421	566	402	18	146*	52	855	585	38	232*	67
25 TO 34 YEARS	3612	1766	1168	68	530*	151	1846	1186	59	601*	199
35 TO 44 YEARS	2418	1077	679	21	377*	83	1341	755	29	557*	108
45 TO 54 YEARS	2669	1167	684	54	429*	107	1502	1051	61	390*	127
55 TO 64 YEARS	2357	1080	782	49	249*	65	1277	1009	45	223*	145
65 YEARS AND OVER	3570	1245	1068	8	169*	42	2325	2118	39	168*	110
SELECTED GROUPS											
16 YEARS AND OVER	18090	7866	5277	256	2333*	585	10224	7377	290	2557*	897
16 TO 21 YEARS	2043	965	494	38	433*	85	1078	673	19	386*	141
16 TO 64 YEARS	14520	6621	4209	248	2164*	543	7899	5259	251	2389*	787
45 YEARS AND OVER	8596	3492	2534	111	847*	214	5104	4178	145	781*	382
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
TOTAL, ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0*	100.0
UNDER 10 YEARS	11.9	13.5	11.7	11.4	17.2*	17.9	10.6	7.9	15.2	16.5*	12.2
10 TO 13 YEARS	5.6	5.7	4.5	0.	8.7*	7.2	5.4	3.6	7.1	9.5*	4.6
14 TO 15 YEARS	2.8	3.3	2.4	0.	5.1*	5.3	2.4	1.9	4.1	3.4*	1.8
16 TO 17 YEARS	2.6	2.7	1.8	1.4	4.6*	1.3	2.5	1.9	2.0	3.8*	6.3
18 TO 19 YEARS	2.3	2.6	2.1	5.9	3.3*	3.4	2.1	1.9	0.	3.0*	.6
20 TO 21 YEARS	4.1	4.2	3.8	5.9	4.9*	5.3	4.0	4.1	2.8	3.9*	5.9
22 TO 24 YEARS	6.3	5.6	6.2	6.2	4.3*	6.2	6.8	6.9	9.6	6.4*	6.1
25 TO 34 YEARS	15.9	17.4	18.0	23.5	15.7*	17.9	14.7	13.9	15.0	16.6*	18.1
35 TO 44 YEARS	10.7	10.6	10.5	7.3	11.2*	9.9	10.7	8.9	7.4	15.4*	9.8
45 TO 54 YEARS	11.8	11.5	10.6	18.7	12.7*	12.7	12.0	12.3	15.5	10.8*	11.5
55 TO 64 YEARS	10.4	10.6	12.1	17.0	7.4*	7.7	10.2	11.8	11.4	6.2*	13.2
65 YEARS AND OVER	15.7	12.3	16.5	2.8	5.0*	5.0	18.5	24.9	9.9	4.6*	10.0
SELECTED GROUPS											
16 YEARS AND OVER	79.7	77.5	81.4	88.6	69.0*	69.5	81.5	86.6	73.6	70.5*	81.4
16 TO 21 YEARS	9.0	9.5	7.6	13.1	12.8*	10.1	8.6	7.9	4.8	10.6*	12.8
16 TO 64 YEARS	64.0	65.2	64.9	85.8	64.0*	64.5	63.0	61.7	63.7	65.9*	71.4
45 YEARS AND OVER	37.9	34.4	39.1	38.4	25.1*	25.4	40.7	49.0	36.8	21.5*	34.7
MEDIAN AGE	33.9	31.6	34.7	33.2	26.2*	27.1	36.4	43.9	28.3	27.0*	29.6

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
RUN DATE - 11/10/72.
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

TABLE 3
SPANISH INDICATORS, ORIGIN OF FOREIGN STOCK 1/,
VETERAN STATUS AND MOBILITY,
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 4
SUBDISTRICT D

SPANISH INDICATORS	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN 2/	1,169	931	0	238	1,169
PERSONS OF PUERTO RICAN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE	23	23	0	0	20
PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE	1,357	1,190	40	127*	1,357
PERSONS OF SPANISH SURNAME,NOT OF SPANISH LANGUAGE	587	293	0	294*	587
TOTAL FOREIGN STOCK 1/	13,559	7,529	0	6,030*	1,292
EUROPE	5,304	5,265	0	39*	209
ASIA	6,829	1,039	0	5,790*	557
CHINA	3,492	352	0	3,140*	67
JAPAN	1,006	53	0	953*	27
OTHER ASIA	2,331	634	0	1,697*	463
CANADA	428	397	0	31*	45
MEXICO	126	120	0	6*	103
OTHER AMERICA	303	289	0	14*	274
ALL OTHER AND NOT REPORTED	569	419	0	150*	104
VETERAN STATUS, MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER					
TOTAL MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	7,866	5,277	256	2,333*	585
CURRENTLY IN ARMED FORCES	67	49	0	18	0
VETERAN	2,950	2,177	123	650*	228
VIETNAM	642	518	32	92*	46
KOREA	339	221	17	101*	46
KOREA AND WORLD WAR II	65	50	0	15	10
OTHER SERVICE	1,904	1,388	74	442*	126
NONVETERAN	4,823	3,028	117	1,678*	357
VIETNAM VETERANS AS PERCENT OF TOTAL MALES	8.2	9.8	12.5	3.9*	7.9
RESIDENCE IN 1965,					
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN 1970	21,356	14,205	639	6,512*	1,806
SAME HOUSE	9,676	6,932	346	2,398*	672
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN U.S.	8,671	6,021	212	2,438*	752
SAME COUNTY	5,501	3,327	141	2,033*	468
DIFFERENT COUNTY	3,170	2,694	71	405*	284
SAME STATE	1,843	1,508	15	320*	216
DIFFERENT STATE	1,327	1,186	56	85*	68
ABROAD	2,016	603	6	1,407*	323
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	993	649	75	269*	59

1/ FOREIGN BORN OR OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE.
2/ BASED ON SELF-IDENTIFICATION. THIS CLASSIFICATION IS INDEPENDENT OF SPANISH LANGUAGE AND SURNAME COUNTS

TABLE 4
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS	22,457	14,802	671*	6,984*	1,919
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	8,702	6,633	252*	1,817*	626
FAMILY HEAD	5,548	3,806	191	1,551*	467
MALE	4,602	3,041	137	1,424*	364
FEMALE	946	765	54	127*	103
AS PERCENT OF TOTAL FAMILY HEADS	17.1	20.1	28.3	8.2*	22.1
PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL 1/	3,154	2,827	61*	266*	159
MALE	1,014	876	24*	114*	43
FEMALE	2,140	1,951	37	152	116
WIFE OF HEAD	4,334	2,852	116	1,366*	341
CHILD OF HEAD	6,598	3,422	160	3,016*	653
OTHER RELATIVE OF HEAD	1,442	812	84	546*	133
NONRELATIVE OF HEAD (INCLUDES ROOMER,FRIEND,ETC.)	1,381	1,083	59	239*	166
POPULATION PER HOUSEHOLD	2.6	2.2	2.7*	3.8*	3.1
PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS	236	203	20	13	25
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	111	111	0	0	0
MALE	37	37	0	0	0
FEMALE	74	74	0	0	0
IN ROOMING HOUSE	41	30	11	0	0
IN MILITARY BARRACKS	0	0	0	0	0
IN COLLEGE DORMITORY	0	0	0	0	0
IN OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	84	62	9	13	25
FAMILIES BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN AND TYPE					
FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	2,459	1,365	66	1,028*	265
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	44.3	35.9	34.6	66.3*	56.7
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES	2,067	1,060	41	966*	189
OTHER FAMILY WITH MALE HEAD	33	15	9	9	0
FAMILY WITH FEMALE HEAD	359	290	16	53*	76
FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS	1,181	692	16	473*	117
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	21.3	18.2	8.4	30.5*	25.1
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES	1,055	587	7	461*	103
OTHER FAMILY WITH MALE HEAD	6	6	0	0	0
FAMILY WITH FEMALE HEAD	120	99	9	12	14
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS BY RESIDENCE WITH PARENTS					
TOTAL PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS	5,191	2,631	149	2,411*	542
PERCENT LIVING WITH BOTH PARENTS	80.2	71.8	43.6	91.7*	66.4
PERCENT LIVING WITH ONE PARENT	15.2	22.7	25.5	6.3*	30.1
PERCENT LIVING WITH NEITHER PARENT	4.6	5.5	30.9	2.0*	3.5

1/ A HOUSEHOLD HEAD LIVING ALONE OR WITH NONRELATIVES ONLY.

TABLE 5
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS BY AGE,
AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF MEN 16-64 YEARS OLD,
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, PERSONS AGE 25 + OVER		TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
ELEMENTARY	0-4 YEARS	797	388	17	392*	33
	5-7 YEARS	943	542	29	372*	67
	8 YEARS	1,134	914	68	152*	39
HIGH SCHOOL	1-3 YEARS	1,822	1,391	75	356*	167
	4 YEARS	4,534	3,439	109	986*	479
COLLEGE	1-3 YEARS	2,549	1,857	60	632*	151
	4 YEARS OR MORE	2,847	1,969	75	803*	201
PERCENT WITH LESS THAN 8 YEARS		11.9	8.9	10.6	20.7*	8.8
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE		67.9	69.2	56.4	65.6*	73.1
PERCENT COLLEGE GRADUATE		19.5	18.8	17.3	21.7*	17.7
MEDIAN YEARS COMPLETED		12.8	12.8	12.4	12.9*	13.0
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, PERSONS 18-24 YEARS OLD						
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE		73.3	72.1	71.3	75.9*	67.5
PERCENT COLLEGE GRADUATE		12.8	14.8	3.0	9.8*	16.6
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, BY AGE						
TOTAL ENROLLED, 14-34 YEARS OLD		2,809	1,519	92	1,198*	217
14-15 YEARS		621	327	15	279*	65
16-21 YEARS		1,277	625	17	635*	95
16-17 YEARS		554	256	13	285*	59
18-19 YEARS		322	160	4	158*	15
20-21 YEARS		401	209	0	192*	21
22-24 YEARS		426	285	29	112*	34
25-34 YEARS		485	282	31	172*	23
PERCENT OF POPULATION IN SCHOOL, BY AGE						
TOTAL, 14-34 YEARS		36.4	31.5	35.9	45.6*	28.6
14-15 YEARS		98.1	102.5	93.8	93.6*	100.0
16-21 YEARS		62.5	53.6	29.8	77.5*	42.0
16-17 YEARS		94.2	91.4	108.3	9[illegible].3*	7[illegible].7
18-19 YEARS		60.6	54.1	23.5	72.5*	41.7
20-21 YEARS		43.4	35.4	0.	63.0*	19.1
22-24 YEARS		30.0	28.9	51.8	29.6*	28.6
25-34 YEARS		13.4	12.0	24.4	15.2*	6.6
TOTAL MEN 16-64 YEARS OLD WITH LESS THAN 3 YEARS OF COLLEGE COMPLETED 1/		4,647	2,796	321*	1,530*	198*
WITH VOCATIONAL TRAINING		1,565	960	45*	560*	61*
PERCENT OF 16-64 YEARS OLD WITH LESS THAN 3 YEARS COLLEGE		33.7	34.3	14.0*	36.6*	30.8*

1/ BASED ON 5 PERCENT SAMPLE

TABLE 6
EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL, MALE AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL BOTH SEXES, 16 YEARS AND OVER	18,090	12,654	546	4,890*	1,482
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	11,469	7,582	418	3,469*	1,093
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	63.4	59.9	76.6	70.9*	73.8
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	11,396	7,527	418	3,451*	1,093
EMPLOYED	10,875	7,170	403	3,302*	1,014
UNEMPLOYED	521	357	15	149*	79
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.6	4.7	3.6	4.3*	7.2
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	6,621	5,072	128	1,421*	389
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	93	93	0	0	0
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	1,034	545	53	436*	75
OTHER UNDER 65 YEARS	2,589	1,856	31	702*	193
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	714	510	80*	124*	19
OTHER OVER 65 YEARS	2,905	2,578	44	283*	121
TOTAL MALE, 16 YEARS AND OVER	7,866	5,277	256	2,333*	585
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	5,957	3,876	222	1,859*	496
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	75.7	73.5	86.7	79.7*	84.8
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	5,890	3,827	222	1,841*	496
EMPLOYED	5,571	3,606	212	1,753*	435
UNEMPLOYED	319	221	10	88*	61
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.4	5.8	4.5	4.8*	12.3
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	1,909	1,401	34	474*	89
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	32	32	0	0	0
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	547	268	26	253*	25
OTHER UNDER 65 YEARS	420	331	3	86*	43
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	389	296	45*	48*	0
OTHER OVER 65 YEARS	910	770	5	135*	21
TOTAL FEMALE, 16 YEARS AND OVER	10,224	7,377	290	2,557*	897
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	5,512	3,706	196	1,610*	597
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	53.9	50.2	67.6	63.0*	66.6
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	5,506	3,700	196	1,610*	597
EMPLOYED	5,304	3,564	191	1,549*	579
UNEMPLOYED	202	136	5	61*	18
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.7	3.7	2.6	3.8*	3.0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	4,712	3,671	94	947*	300
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	61	61	0	0	0
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	487	277	27	183*	50
OTHER UNDER 65 YEARS	2,169	1,525	28	616*	150
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	325	214	35*	76*	19
OTHER OVER 65 YEARS	1,995	1,808	39	148*	100

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TABLE 7
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SCHOOL COMPLETION FOR 16-21 YEAR OLDS,
AND BY DISABILITY STATUS FOR 16-64 YEAR OLDS,
BY SEX, RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

16-21 YEAR OLDS NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	MALES TOTAL	MALES WHITE	MALES BLACK	MALES OTHER RACES	MALES SPANISH AMERICAN	FEMALES TOTAL	FEMALES WHITE	FEMALES BLACK	FEMALES OTHER RACES	FEMALES SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL	291	232	3	56*	61	465	323	11	131*	70
NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	83	57	0	26*	16	123	86	0	37*	21
PERCENT OF ALL 16-21 YEAR OLDS	8.6	11.5	0.	6.0*	18.8	11.4	12.8	0.	9.6*	14.9
EMPLOYED OR IN ARMED FORCES	41	27	0	14	0	31	17	0	14*	6
UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN LABOR FORCE	42	30	0	12*	16	92	69	0	23	15
PERCENT OF NONHIGH SCHOOL GRADS.	50.6	52.6	0.	46.2*	100.0	74.8	80.2	0.	62.2*	71.4
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	208	175	3	30*	45	342	237	11	94*	49
EMPLOYED OR IN ARMED FORCES	151	123	3	25*	34	234	161	11	62*	42
UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN LABOR FORCE	57	52	0	5	11	108	76	0	32*	7
PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	27.4	29.7	0.	16.7*	24.4	31.6	32.1	0.	34.0*	14.3
16-64 YEAR OLDS NOT INMATES AND NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 1/ TOTAL	5537	3588	290*	1659*	261*	7190	4789	231*	2170*	402*
NOT DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	4727	2982	245*	1500*	196*	6655	4447	161*	2047*	383*
IN LABOR FORCE	4300	2743	245*	1312*	177*	4825	3262	161*	1402*	267*
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	91.0	92.0	100.0*	87.5*	90.3*	72.5	73.4	100.0*	68.5*	69.7*
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	810	606	45*	159*	65*	535	342	70*	123*	19
IN LABOR FORCE	421	310	0	111*	65*	210	128	35*	47*	0
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	52.0	51.2	0. *	69.8*	100.0*	39.3	37.4	50.0*	38.2*	0.
EMPLOYED	381	270	0	111*	43*	210	128	35*	47*	0
UNEMPLOYED	40	40	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.5	12.9	0.	0. *	33.8*	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0.
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	389	296	45*	48*	0	325	214	35*	76*	19
ABLE TO WORK	150	105	45*	0	0	133	93	0	40*	0
UNABLE TO WORK	239	191	0	48*	0	192	121	35*	36*	19
DISABLED MORE THAN 6 MONTHS	159	111	0	48*	0	192	121	35*	36*	19
PERCENT OF UNABLE TO WORK	66.5	58.1	0.	100.0*	0.	100.0	100.0	100.0*	100.0*	100.0

1/ TABLE BASED ON 5 PERCENT SAMPLE

TABLE 8
WEEKS WORKED IN 1969 FOR MALES AND FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

AGE AND WEEKS WORKED	TOTAL PERSONS	MALES TOTAL	MALES WHITE	MALES BLACK	MALES OTHER RACES	MALES SPANISH AMERICAN	FEMALES TOTAL	FEMALES WHITE	FEMALES BLACK	FEMALES OTHER RACES	FEMALES SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER											
50-52 WEEKS	7244	3934	2608	141	1185*	272	3310	2283	162	865*	327
40-49 WEEKS	2092	1003	625	31	347*	94	1089	663	18	408*	107
27-39 WEEKS	1122	542	352	45	145*	58	580	433	15	132*	45
14-26 WEEKS	876	407	275	9	123*	65	469	358	10	101*	83
13 WEEKS OR LESS	1180	568	346	21	201*	31	612	405	7	200*	90
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	5576	1412	1071	9	332*	65	4164	3235	78	851*	245
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
50-52 WEEKS	40.0	50.0	49.4	55.1	50.8*	46.5	32.4	30.9	55.9	33.8*	36.5
40-49 WEEKS	11.6	12.8	11.8	12.1	14.9*	16.1	10.7	9.0	6.2	16.0*	11.9
27-39 WEEKS	6.2	6.9	6.7	17.6	6.2*	9.9	5.7	5.9	5.2	5.2*	5.0
14-26 WEEKS	4.8	5.2	5.2	3.5	5.3*	11.1	4.6	4.9	3.4	4.0*	9.3
13 WEEKS OR LESS	6.5	7.2	6.6	8.2	8.6*	5.3	6.0	5.5	2.4	7.8*	10.0
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	30.8	18.0	20.3	3.5	14.2*	11.1	40.7	43.9	26.9	33.3*	27.3
TOTAL, 16-24 YEARS OLD											
50-52 WEEKS	844	307	188	0	119*	21	537	328	30	179*	38
40-49 WEEKS	329	156	104	6	46*	0	173	138	0	35*	8
27-39 WEEKS	409	237	141	32	64*	35	172	150	0	22	19
14-26 WEEKS	406	188	108	0	80*	35	218	145	10	63*	39
13 WEEKS OR LESS	529	270	133	14	123*	21	259	152	3	104*	57
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	947	373	222	4	147*	25	574	345	14	215*	47
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
50-52 WEEKS	24.4	20.1	21.0	0.	20.6*	15.3	27.8	26.1	52.6	29.0*	18.3
40-49 WEEKS	9.5	10.2	11.6	10.7	7.9*	0.	8.9	11.0	0.	5.7*	3.8
27-39 WEEKS	11.8	15.5	15.7	57.1	11.1*	25.5	8.9	11.9	0.	3.6*	9.1
14-26 WEEKS	11.7	12.3	12.1	0.	13.8*	25.5	11.3	11.5	17.5	10.2*	18.7
13 WEEKS OR LESS	15.3	17.6	14.8	25.0	21.2*	15.3	13.4	12.1	5.3	16.8*	27.4
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	27.3	24.4	24.8	7.1	25.4*	18.2	29.7	27.4	24.6	34.8*	22.6
TOTAL, 25-** YEARS OLD											
50-52 WEEKS	5723	3411	2233	141	1037*	237	2312	1566	115	631*	235
40-49 WEEKS	1587	789	468	25	296*	87	798	412	18	368*	92
27-39 WEEKS	626	273	192	13	68*	19	353	237	6	110*	18
14-26 WEEKS	348	185	138	6	41*	30	163	125	0	38*	44
13 WEEKS OR LESS	442	217	147	7	63*	6	225	139	4	82*	27
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	1677	215	135	0	80*	27	1462	978	19	465*	86
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
50-52 WEEKS	55.0	67.0	67.4	73.4	65.4*	58.4	43.5	45.3	71.0	37.2*	46.8
40-49 WEEKS	15.3	15.5	14.1	13.0	18.7*	21.4	15.0	11.9	11.1	21.7*	18.3
27-39 WEEKS	6.0	5.4	5.8	6.8	4.3*	4.7	6.6	6.9	3.7	6.5*	3.6
14-26 WEEKS	3.3	3.6	4.2	3.1	2.6*	7.4	3.1	3.6	0.	2.2*	8.8
13 WEEKS OR LESS	4.2	4.3	4.4	3.6	4.0*	1.5	4.2	4.0	2.5	4.8*	5.4
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	16.1	4.2	4.1	0.	5.0*	6.7	27.5	28.3	11.7	27.4*	17.1

** FOR MALES, 25-64 YEARS OLD. FOR FEMALES, 25-59 YEARS OLD

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TABLE 9
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,
TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

	BOTH SEXES					FEMALES				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS, NUMBER	10875	7170	403	3302*	1014	5304	3564	191	1549*	579
PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED	20.5	21.7	24.6	17.4*	14.1	18.2	18.8	29.3	15.3*	11.4
ENGINEERS **	1.7	1.1	0.	3.1*	0.	0.	0.	0.	0. *	0.
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	4.3	4.5	7.9	3.5*	4.2	6.3	6.3	14.1	5.3*	7.4
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY + SECONDARY SCH.	3.3	3.7	6.2	2.0*	3.2	4.9	5.0	9.9	3.9*	1.4
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	11.2	12.4	10.4	8.7*	6.7	7.0	7.5	5.2	6.1*	2.6
NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	6.5	6.2	12.2	6.7*	6.6	3.4	3.4	11.5	2.4*	5.9
SALARIED **	5.0	5.5	6.7	3.7*	2.7	0.	0.	0.	0. *	0.
SELF-EMPLOYED **	1.6	.7	5.5	3.0*	3.9	0.	0.	0.	0. *	0.
SALES WORKERS	6.6	8.2	9.9	2.8*	4.7	5.9	6.9	2.6	4.1*	3.8
RETAIL STORES	3.9	4.5	7.2	2.2*	1.6	4.1	4.7	2.6	3.1*	2.8
OTHER SALES WORKERS	2.8	3.8	2.7	.7*	3.2	1.8	2.2	0.	1.0*	1.0
CLERICAL WORKERS	30.8	31.7	17.4	30.5*	33.8	47.2	49.8	23.0	44.0*	42.5
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	9.2	10.2	4.7	7.7*	9.3	18.0	19.5	9.9	15.6*	13.8
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	21.6	21.5	12.7	22.8*	24.6	29.1	30.3	13.1	28.4*	28.7
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND RELATED	8.0	9.2	4.0	6.0*	8.4	1.7	1.6	3.1	1.7*	2.2
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	1.7	2.3	0.	.6*	.7	0.	0.	0.	0. *	0.
MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN **	1.4	1.6	0.	1.0*	2.9	0.	0.	0.	0. *	0.
MACHINIST AND OTHER METAL CRAFTSMEN**	.8	.9	0.	.5*	0.	0.	0.	0.	0. *	0.
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.0*	4.8	0.	0.	0.	0. *	0.
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	7.4	4.8	7.4	12.9*	7.8	8.1	4.6	12.0	15.8*	10.4
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	1.0	.7	3.2	1.3*	2.4	.4	.3	3.1	.3*	2.2
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	2.7	1.4	2.2	5.4*	2.1	4.4	1.9	4.7	9.9*	3.6
NONMANUFACTURING	3.7	2.6	2.0	6.2*	3.4	3.4	2.4	4.2	5.6*	4.5
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	1.8	2.3	5.7	.4*	2.6	0.	0.	0.	0. *	0.
NONFARM LABORERS	2.3	2.3	1.2	2.5*	1.4	.6	.6	0.	.8*	0.
SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	13.7	11.7	13.4	18.0*	17.9	11.2	10.7	14.1	12.1*	19.0
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	8.3	6.3	6.7	12.9*	9.8	4.9	4.5	0.	6.4*	7.8
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	1.0	1.4	0.	.2*	0.	0.	0.	0.	0. *	0.
PERSONAL, HEALTH + OTHER SVC. WORKERS	4.5	4.1	6.7	5.0*	8.1	6.3	6.1	14.1	5.7*	11.2
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	2.1	1.8	2.7	2.5*	2.8	3.5	3.5	2.6	3.7*	4.8
FARM WORKERS 1/	.3	.1	1.5	.4*	0.	.2	.1	1.6	.3*	0.
LOW PAY + LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	12.8	10.5	11.4	18.0*	13.9	9.2	8.8	2.6	10.8*	12.6

** NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.
1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.
2/ NONFARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
RUN DATE - 11/10/72.
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 4
SUBDISTRICT D

TABLE 10
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER, TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	BOTH SEXES					FEMALES				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL EMPLOYED, ALL INDUSTRIES	10875	7170	403	3302*	1014	5304	3564	191	1549*	579
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES	85	32	15	38	0	41	23	3	15	0
MINING	30	4	0	26	0	10	0	0	10	0
CONSTRUCTION	368	299	0	69*	0	66	51	0	15*	0
MANUFACTURING	1087	638	22	427*	91	451	215	15	221*	63
DURABLE GOODS	442	291	13	138*	28	82	60	6	16*	13
NONDURABLE GOODS	645	347	9	289*	63	369	155	9	205*	50
TRANSPORTATION	631	434	36	161*	110	147	105	9	33*	20
COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	418	290	5	123*	19	230	167	0	63*	19
WHOLESALE TRADE	511	398	20	93*	46	230	170	16	44*	30
RETAIL TRADE	1743	1011	72	660*	169	746	477	21	248*	107
FIN, INS AND REAL ESTATE	1405	1006	2	397*	159	851	596	0	255*	94
SERVICES	3888	2609	181	1098*	367	2275	1581	101	593*	231
BUSINESS AND REPAIR	509	378	9	122*	27	205	148	0	57*	20
PERSONAL	818	444	29	345*	107	509	320	17	172*	85
MEDICAL AND HEALTH	974	638	74	262*	124	712	475	59	178*	81
EDUCATIONAL	675	505	30	140*	48	433	329	19	85*	18
SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	630	469	25	136*	48	403	303	19	81*	18
GOVERNMENT	465	342	25	98*	42	291	222	19	50*	18
PRIVATE	165	127	0	38*	6	112	81	0	31*	0
OTHER EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED	45	36	5	4	0	30	26	0	4	0
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED	912	644	39	229*	61	416	309	6	101*	27
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	709	449	50	210*	53	257	179	26	52*	15
EMPLOYED BY CLASS OF WORKER										
AGRICULTURE, TOTAL	69	32	15	22	0	30	23	3	4	0
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	34	11	15	8	0	9	6	3	0	0
GOVERNMENT WORKER	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
SELF-EMPLOYED	30	16	0	14	0	16	12	0	4	0
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NONAGRICULTURE INDUSTRIES, TOTAL	10806	7138	388	3280*	1014	5274	3541	188	1545*	579
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	8035	5333	205	2497*	775	4035	2689	93	1253*	461
GOVERNMENT WORKER	1889	1235	131	523*	129	890	636	66	188*	43
FEDERAL	710	390	50	270*	53	277	189	25	63*	15
STATE	342	197	16	129*	17	184	120	16	48*	0
LOCAL	837	648	65	124*	59	429	327	25	77*	28
SELF-EMPLOYED	813	533	52	228*	90	300	186	29	85*	55
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	69	37	0	32	20	49	30	0	19	20

TABLE 11
INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/
14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL FAMILIES	5,548	3,806	191	1,551*	467
LESS THAN $2,000 (INCLUDES NONE AND LOSS)	246	192	4	50*	39
$2,000 TO $2,999	179	135	0	44*	20
$3,000 TO $3,999	181	143	0	38*	13
$4,000 TO $4,999	160	118	9	33*	0
$5,000 TO $5,999	258	184	7	67*	35
$6,000 TO $6,999	373	299	0	74*	39
$7,000 TO $7,999	337	211	6	120*	23
$8,000 TO $8,999	360	253	6	101*	36
$9,000 TO $9,999	424	255	20	149*	26
$10,000 TO $14,999	1,557	985	91	481*	116
$15,000 TO $24,999	1,219	841	39	339*	110
$25,000 AND OVER	254	190	9	55*	10
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	10,707	10,536	11,611	10,799*	10,090
MEAN FAMILY INCOME	11,873	11,891	12,689	11,726*	10,824
TOTAL FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEADS	946	765	54	127	103
MEAN FAMILY INCOME	9,483	9,455	9,862	9,492	7,780
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS OLD + OVER	4,600	3,968	106	526*	340
LESS THAN $1,000 (INCLUDES NONE AND LOSS)	506	398	3	105*	54
$1,000 TO $1,999	603	507	37	59*	30
$2,000 TO $2,999	584	503	19	62*	36
$3,000 TO $3,999	481	409	14	58*	45
$4,000 TO $4,999	326	274	5	47*	31
$5,000 TO $5,999	393	366	0	27	36
$6,000 TO $6,999	398	348	10	40*	16
$7,000 TO $7,999	344	311	6	27*	29
$8,000 TO $8,999	225	196	3	26*	22
$9,000 TO $9,999	201	182	0	19*	0
$10,000 TO $14,999	397	339	9	49*	14
$15,000 AND OVER	142	135	0	7*	27
MEDIAN INCOME	4,386	4,609	2,684	3,637*	4,161
MEAN INCOME	5,381	5,538	3,924	4,496*	6,509
TOTAL FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER	10,148	7,774	297	2,077*	807
MEDIAN INCOME	7,566	7,021	9,974	9,360*	7,182
MEAN INCOME	8,930	8,648	9,561	9,895*	9,006

1/ PERSONS LIVING ALONE OR WITH NONRELATIVES ONLY.

TABLE 12
TYPE OF INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/
14 YEARS OLD, AND RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL 2/
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

TYPE OF INCOME OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL FAMILIES 3/	5,548	3,806	191	1,551*	467
WITH EARNINGS	5,656	3,718	225	1,713*	509
MEAN EARNINGS	9,947	9,895	10,651	9,966*	9,106
WITH SOCIAL SECURITY	1,307	1,094	8	205*	73
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY	1,663	1,721	1,100	1,374*	1,323
WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	368	306	0	62*	36
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1,353	1,394	0	1,150*	1,794
WITH OTHER INCOME	2,742	2,062	32	648*	177
MEAN OTHER INCOME	2,530	2,987	575	1,175*	1,462
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER 3/	4,600	3,968	106	526*	340
WITH EARNINGS	3,213	2,690	89	434*	304
MEAN EARNINGS	5,908	6,137	4,130	4,883*	6,907*
WITH SOCIAL SECURITY	1,247	1,182	19	46*	28
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY	1,193	1,176	1,818	1,354*	975
WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	246	215	11	20	11
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1,150	1,129	1,250	1,325	1,050
WITH OTHER INCOME	1,923	1,779	0	144*	47
MEAN OTHER INCOME	2,081	2,154	0	1,184*	1,769
RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL (PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES)					
LESS THAN .50 OF POVERTY LEVEL	2.8	2.7	0.	3.4*	6.9
.50 TO .74 OF POVERTY LEVEL	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.7*	1.5
.75 TO .99 OF POVERTY LEVEL	2.2	2.1	0.	2.8*	3.9
1.00 TO 1.24 OF POVERTY LEVEL	2.3	2.4	0.	2.4*	4.7
1.25 TO 1.49 OF POVERTY LEVEL	3.2	2.5	0.	5.1*	1.3
1.50 TO 1.99 OF POVERTY LEVEL	7.1	6.7	4.7	8.5*	9.9
2.00 TO 2.99 OF POVERTY LEVEL	20.9	18.9	13.6	26.5*	15.4
3.00 OR MORE OF POVERTY LEVEL	59.0	62.2	79.6	48.5*	56.5

1/ PERSONS LIVING ALONE OR WITH NONRELATIVES ONLY.
2/ POVERTY LEVELS REFER TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIONS POVERTY INDEX. ALL TABULATION CONCERNING THE POVERTY LEVEL EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES LIVING IN BARRACKS, COLLEGE STUDENTS LIVING IN DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER AGE 14.
3/ A UNIT MAY BE TABULATED IN MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY.

TABLE 13
SELECTED POVERTY INDICATORS FOR PERSONS, FAMILIES,
AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS AND OVER,
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	2,527	1,697	37	793*	270
PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS	11.2	11.4	5.4*	11.3*	13.9
PERCENT 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	26.9	35.0	8.1	10.6*	15.9
PERCENT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	25.0	20.4	0.	36.1*	36.3
PERCENT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	8.0	7.8	0.	8.8*	9.6
TOTAL LESS THAN .75 OF POVERTY LEVEL	1,832	1,229	32	571*	209
TOTAL LESS THAN 1.25 OF POVERTY LEVEL	3,285	2,186	55	1,044*	365
TOTAL FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	421	278	4	139*	57
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	7.6	7.3	2.1	9.0*	12.2
MEAN SIZE OF FAMILY	3.5	3.0	2.0	4.6*	3.5
MALE FAMILY HEAD	313	182	4	127*	37
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	182	81	0	101*	24
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	91	51	0	40*	5
FEMALE FAMILY HEAD	108	96	0	12	20
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	80	73	0	7	20
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	57	50	0	7	14
FAMILY HEAD 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	103	79	0	24*	7
MEAN INCOME, ALL SOURCES 3/	1,834	1,515	1,550	2,479*	1,583
PERCENT WITH EARNINGS	58.7	47.5	100.0	79.9*	78.9
MEAN EARNINGS	2,047	1,449	1,550	2,776*	1,524
PERCENT WITH SOCIAL SECURITY	28.5	33.8	0.	18.7*	12.3
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	1,391	1,431	0	1,248*	1,850
PERCENT WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	9.0	13.7	0.	0. *	10.5
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1,807	1,807	0	0	1,450
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	1,037	857	29	151*	72
PERCENT OF ALL UNREL. INDIVIDUALS 14 AND OVER	22.5	21.6	27.4	28.7*	21.2
PERCENT 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	45.7	51.2	10.3	21.2*	41.7
MEAN INCOME, ALL SOURCES 3/	866	906	1,167	582*	559
PERCENT WITH EARNINGS	34.1	30.5	65.5	49.0*	45.8
PERCENT WITH SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	38.9	45.0	10.3	9.3*	13.9
PERCENT WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	7.6	6.8	37.9	6.6*	15.3

1/ PERSONS LIVING ALONE OR WITH NON RELATIVES ONLY.
2/ POVERTY LEVELS REFER TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIONS POVERTY INDEX. ALL TABULATIONS CONCERNING THE POVERTY LEVEL EXCLUDE INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES LIVING IN BARRACKS, COLLEGE STUDENTS LIVING IN DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER AGE 14.
3/ A UNIT MAY BE TABULATED IN MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY.

TABLE 14
MEDIAN AND MEAN INCOME IN 1969 BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP OF MALES AND FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP 1/

INCOME	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
MALE					
PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL AND KINDRED WORKERS					
MEDIAN	9,743	10,298	7,090	9,013*	8,250
MEAN	10,476	11,415	6,160	8,906*	11,870
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND KINDRED WORKERS					
MEDIAN	8,519	8,161	10,833	9,099*	12,589
MEAN	8,278	8,276	10,470	8,164*	12,006
OPERATIVES, INCLUDING TRANSPORT					
MEDIAN	6,879	7,666	8,142	4,619*	6,214
MEAN	7,102	7,594	5,576	6,394*	5,863
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM					
MEDIAN	7,235	7,347	6,500	7,176*	2,699
MEAN	6,646	7,202	6,050	5,587*	5,478
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS					
MEDIAN	500	0	0	500	0
MEAN	850	0	0	850	0
FARM LABORERS EXCEPT UNPAID AND FARM FOREMEN					
MEDIAN	2,666	12,500	2,500	1,500	0
MEAN	6,233	12,250	2,050	1,850	0
TOTAL MALE EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE					
MEDIAN	7,531	7,942	7,449	6,684*	6,794
MEAN	7,972	8,612	6,896	6,770*	8,048
FEMALE					
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS					
MEDIAN	5,225	5,263	5,857	5,054*	5,181
MEAN	4,866	4,899	5,086	4,761*	5,009
OPERATIVES INCLUDING TRANSPORT					
MEDIAN	3,443	4,227	4,687	2,709*	3,000
MEAN	3,394	4,018	5,854	2,705*	3,386
TOTAL FEMALE EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE					
MEDIAN	4,900	5,155	6,145	4,256*	4,329
MEAN	4,954	5,163	6,144	4,306*	4,778

1/ WITH EARNINGS

TECHNICAL NOTES

Source:

U.S. Bureau of the Census
Census of Population: 1970
General Social and Economic Characteristics
Final Report PC (1)–C
Appendices A, B, and C

Appendix A.—AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

APPENDIXES

A. Area Classifications App-1
B. Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics App-5
C. Accuracy of the Data App-40

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE App-1

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE App-1
Definition App-1
Extended cities App-2
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COUNTIES App-2

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Incorporated places App-2
Unincorporated places App-3

URBANIZED AREAS App-3

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS App-4

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED AREAS App-4

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to 1790, each person enumerated in the 1970 census was counted as an inhabitant of his usual place of residence, which is generally construed to mean the place where he lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as his legal residence, voting residence, or domicile. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there may be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishing of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately clear. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be found by the census enumerators. Persons without a usual place of residence were, however, counted where they were enumerated.

Members of the Armed Forces living on military installations were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located. Similarly, members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which they were living. Crews of U.S. Navy vessels were counted as residents of the home port to which the particular vessel was assigned; crews of vessels deployed to the overseas fleet were therefore not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. Persons in Armed Forces families were counted where they were living on Census Day (e.g., the military installation, "off-base," or elsewhere, as the case might be).

Crews of U.S. merchant marine vessels were counted as part of the population of the U.S. port in which their vessel was berthed on Census Day; or if sailing in inland or coastal waters, as part of the population of the vessel's home port. Crews of all other U.S. merchant marine vessels are not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia.

College students, as in 1950 and 1960, were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college. Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where this institution was located; on the other hand, patients in general hospitals, who ordinarily remain for short periods of time, were counted at their homes. On the night of April 6, 1970, a special enumeration was conducted in missions, flophouses, detention centers, etc., and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the particular place.

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) are not included in the population of any of the States or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, persons temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like, were counted at their usual residence.

Persons in larger hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1970, were requested to fill out a census form for allocation back to their homes if they indicated no one was there to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1970 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad.

In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, landladies, etc. If an entire family was expected to be away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on it was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for a person who reported for himself while away from his usual residence and who was also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

Definition.—The urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside urbanized areas. More specifically, the urban population consists of all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except Alaska), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons living in the rural portions of extended cities; (b)

unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more; and (c) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population. Information on the historical development of the urban and rural definition appears in the PC(1)-A reports.

Extended cities.—Over the 1960-1970 decade there has been an increasing trend toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory essentially rural in character. Examples are city-county consolidations such as the creation of the city of Chesapeake, Va., from South Norfolk City and Norfolk County and the extension of Oklahoma City, Okla., into five counties. The classification of all the inhabitants of such cities as urban would include in the urban population persons whose environment is primarily rural in character. In order to separate these people from those residing in the closely settled portions of such cities, the Bureau of the Census examined patterns of population density and classified a portion or portions of each such city as rural. An extended city contains one or more areas, each of at least 5 square miles in extent and with a population density of less than 100 persons per square mile according to the 1970 census. The area or areas constitute at least 25 percent of the land area of the legal city or total 25 square miles or more.

These cities—designated as extended cities—thus consist of an urban part and a rural part. When an extended city is a central city of an urbanized area or a standard metropolitan statistical area, only the urban part is considered as the central city. If the extended city is shown separately under the area, the city name is followed by the term "urban part." In tables in which the city name is not followed by this term, the population figure shown is for the entire city.

Farm and nonfarm residence.—The rural population is subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population. As in the 1960 census, the farm population consists of persons living on places of 10 or more acres from which sales of farm products amounted to $50 or more in the preceding calendar year or on places of less than 10 acres from which sales of farm products amounted to $250 or more in the preceding year.

Farm residence in accordance with this definition was determined from answers to questions H17 and H18, asked of households in the 20-percent sample (see facsimiles of questionnaire items and instructions, pages App-37 and 39).

Persons in rural territory who did not meet the definition for the rural-farm population were classified as nonfarm residents. Persons living in group quarters on institutional grounds or in summer camps or motels were also classified as nonfarm.

Farm and nonfarm residence has been obtained in each census since that of 1930. For 1970, as in the 1960 census, the figures are for the farm population residing in rural territory. In all other censuses, farm residence was obtained in cities and other territory classified as urban.

COUNTIES

The primary divisions of the States are, in general, termed counties, but in Louisiana these divisions are known as parishes. There are no counties in Alaska. In this State, data are shown for statistical areas which are county equivalents designated as census divisions; they were developed for general statistical purposes through the cooperation of the State and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS (TOWNS)

Minor civil divisions are the primary political or administrative subdivisions of counties established by State law. In the New England States, there is considerably more interest in these subdivisions than is generally true elsewhere. Therefore, the reports for the New England States contain statistics for these areas (which are designated as "towns") in the tables which present data for places; the towns are interspersed with the same alphabetical order as the places and are identified by the term "town" after the name. Population information on all county subdivisions appears in the PC(1)-A and PC(1)-B reports.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and unincorporated places, as defined below.

Incorporated places.—These are political units incorporated as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages with the following exceptions (a) boroughs in Alaska and (b) towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. Boroughs in Alaska are treated as county subdivisions and may include one or more incorporated places. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin are minor civil divisions similar to the townships found in other States and not necessarily thickly settled centers

of population such as the cities, boroughs, towns, and villages in other States. Similarly, in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, where some townships possess powers and functions similar to those of incorporated places, the townships are not classified as "incorporated places." Thus, some minor civil divisions which are "incorporated" in one legal sense of the word are not regarded by the Census Bureau as "incorporated places." Without this restriction all of the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin and the townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania would have to be counted as incorporated places without any consideration of the nature of population settlement. The densely settled portions of some are recognized as unincorporated places or as part of an urbanized area.

In Hawaii, there are no incorporated places in the sense of a functioning local governmental unit. The State, however, has recognized places and established boundaries for them. Such places are treated as incorporated in the 1970 census.

The population figure for an incorporated place at earlier censuses applies to the area of the place at the time of the given census. Hence, the indicated change in population over the decade reflects the effect of any annexations or detachments. In order to permit an analysis of the relative importance of population growth within the old boundaries and of population added in annexed territory, table 8 for incorporated places of 2,000 inhabitants or more in 1960 has been included in the PC(1)-A reports. No data are available on detachments from incorporated places.

Unincorporated places.—As in the 1950 and 1960 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. Each place so delineated possesses a definite nucleus of residences and has its boundaries drawn to include, if feasible, all the surrounding closely settled area. Outside urbanized areas, those unincorporated places with a population of 1,000 or more are presented in the census reports in the same manner as incorporated places of equal size. Within urbanized areas, unincorporated places are shown only if they have 5,000 inhabitants or more and there was an expression of local interest in their recognition.

Unincorporated places are identified with the letter "U." Unincorporated place boundaries change with changes in the settlement pattern; a place which has the same name in 1970 as in previous decades does not necessarily have the same boundaries. Information on modifications in the delineation of unincorporated places introduced in the 1970 census appears in the PC(1)-A reports.

URBANIZED AREAS

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population in the vicinity of the larger cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city, or cities, and surrounding closely settled territory. The specific criteria for the delineation of an urbanized area are as follows:

1a. A central city of 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1960, in a special census conducted by the Census Bureau since 1960, or in the 1970 census; or

b. Twin cities, i.e., cities with contiguous boundaries and constituting, for general social and economic purposes, a single community with a combined population of at least 50,000, and with the smaller of the twin cities having a population of at least 15,000.

2. Surrounding closely settled territory, including the following (but excluding the rural portions of extended cities, see "urban and rural residence," above):

a. Incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more.

b. Incorporated places with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, provided that each has a closely settled area of 100 housing units or more.

c. Small parcels of land normally less than one square mile in area having a population density of 1,000 inhabitants or more per square mile. The areas of large nonresidential tracts devoted to such urban land uses as railroad yards, airports, factories, parks, golf courses, and cemeteries are excluded in computing the population density.

d. Other similar small areas in unincorporated territory with lower population density provided that they serve
   - —to eliminate enclaves, or
   - —to close indentations in the urbanized areas of one mile or less across the open end, or
   - —to link outlying enumeration districts of qualifying density that are not more than 1½ miles from the main body of the urbanized area.

The 1970 criteria are essentially the same as those used in 1960 with two exceptions. The extended city concept is new for 1970. Secondly, in 1960, towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and counties elsewhere, which

were classified as urban in accordance with specific criteria, were included in the contiguous urbanized areas. In 1970, only those portions of towns and townships in these States that met the rules followed in defining urbanized areas elsewhere in the United States are included.

All persons residing in an urbanized area are classified as urban. The urbanized area population is sometimes divided into those in the "central city (or cities)" and those in the remainder of the area or the "urban fringe." The "central city" category consists of the population of the cities named in the title of the urbanized area.[1] The title is limited to three names and normally lists the largest city first and the other qualifying cities in size order; this order is, in many cases based on 1960 population because most names were fixed before the 1970 counts were available. For the other cities to be listed in the title, they must have (a) 250,000 inhabitants or more or (b) at least one-third the population of the largest city and a population of 25,000 or more (except in the case of the small twin cities).

There is generally one urbanized area in each standard metropolitan statistical area. Sometimes, however, there are two because there exists another qualifying city with 50,000 inhabitants or more whose surrounding urban fringe is separated from the urban fringe of the larger central city or cities. (The Chicago metropolitan area has three urbanized areas.) In other cases, a single urbanized area covers portions of two or more standard metropolitan statistical areas. One metropolitan area (New London-Groton-Norwich, Conn.) has no urbanized area. A map of each urbanized area in this State appears in the PC(1)-A report for the State.

[1] The four exceptions are:
- New York, N.Y.-Northwestern New Jersey—New York, Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Clifton, and Passaic
- Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Indiana—Chicago, Gary, Hammond, and East Chicago
- Los Angeles-Long Beach—Los Angeles, Long Beach, Anaheim, Santa Ana, and Garden Grove
- San Francisco-Oakland—San Francisco, Oakland, and Vallejo

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

The Bureau of the Census recognizes 247 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) in the 1970 census. These include the 231 SMSA's as defined and named in the Bureau of the Budget publication, **Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1967**, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Also included are 16 SMSA's as defined by the Office of Management and Budget, of which two were defined in January 1968 and an additional 14 were defined on the basis of the results of the 1970 census.

Except in the New England States, a standard metropolitan statistical area is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In a few cities where portions of counties outside the SMSA as defined in 1967 were annexed to the central city, the population living in those counties is not considered part of the central city. In the New England States, SMSA's consist of towns and cities instead of counties. Each SMSA must include at least one central city, and the complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities. For a detailed description of the criteria used in defining SMSA's, see the Bureau of the Budget publication cited above.

The population living in SMSA's is designated as the metropolitan population. The population is subdivided as "inside central city or cities" and "outside central city or cities." The population living outside SMSA's constitutes the nonmetropolitan population.

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED AREAS

In view of the special importance of the metropolitan complexes around New York and Chicago, the Nation's two largest cities, several contiguous SMSA's and additional counties that do not appear to meet the formal integration criteria but do have strong interrelationships of other kinds have been combined into the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Chicago-Northwestern Indiana Standard Consolidated Areas, respectively. The former consists of Middlesex and Somerset Counties in New Jersey and the following SMSA's: New York, Newark, Jersey City, and Paterson-Clifton-Passaic. The latter consists of the following SMSA's: Chicago and Gary-Hammond-East Chicago.

Appendix B. —DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

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SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questions 5, 6, and 7, which were asked of all persons (see facsimilies of questionnaire items and instructions on page App-33). Only the information in items 6 and 7 was read into the computer. Answers in item 5, which was not FOSDIC readable, were used during field review to fill any blanks in items 6 and 7. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1970. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1970.

Median age.—The median age is that age which divides the distribution into two equal parts, one half being older than the median age and one half younger. When the median falls in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation is to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median falls in the category "75 years and over," it is shown as "75+."

Assignment of unknown ages.—In each census since 1940 the Bureau of the Census has estimated the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. The summary totals for "14 years and over" and "21 years and over" for earlier censuses included all persons of "unknown age" since there is evidence that most of the persons for whom age was not reported were in the age classes above these limits. In 1960 and 1970 assignment of unknown ages was performed by the procedure described in the section below on "Accuracy of the Data."

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons (see facsimile of questionnaire item on page App-33). The concept of race as used by the Bureau of the Census does not denote clear-cut scientific definitions of biological stock. Rather it reflects self-identification by respondents. Since the 1970 census obtained information on race primarily through self-enumeration, the data represent essentially self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves.

For persons of mixed parentage who were in doubt as to their classification, the race of the person's father was used. In 1960, persons who reported mixed parentage of white and any other race were classified according to the other race; mixtures of races other than white were classified according to the race of the father.

The category "white" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories on the questionnaire but entered Mexican, Puerto Rican, or a response suggesting Indo-European stock.

The category "Negro" includes persons who indicated their race as Negro or Black, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories on the questionnaire but who had such entries as Jamaican, Trinidadian, West Indian, Haitian, and Ethiopian. The term "Negro and other races" includes persons of all races other than white.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the race of other household members, using specific rules of precedence of relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household, the race of the head of the preceding household

was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in the section on "Accuracy of the Data."

For some areas, the statistics on race published in this report may differ significantly from those published in the Series PC(1)-B report because of the effect of the manual editing of the sample questionnaires. Many persons who reported their race as "Other" also supplied a write-in entry that indicated the proper race classification should have been one of the specific race categories, e.g., white or Negro. Although the field edit procedures included a review of such entries, there is evidence that the field review was sometimes incomplete. Consequently, the subsequent manual processing of the sample questionnaires resulted in changes in distributions by race, the most apparent being a reduction in the number of persons of "Other" race.

NATIVITY, PLACE OF BIRTH, AND PARENTAGE

The data on nativity, place of birth, and parentage were derived from answers to questions 13, 14, and 15 (see facsimiles of questionnaire items and instructions on pages App-34 and 38).

Nativity

The question on place of birth was asked of all persons in the 20-percent sample. The questions on parentage were asked of persons in the 15-percent sample. Information on place of birth is used to classify the population of the United States into two major categories: native and foreign born. The category "native" comprises persons born in the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States or at sea. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who, although they were born in a foreign country, have at least one native American parent. When information on place of birth was missing, nativity was assigned on the basis of related information. In previous censuses, persons for whom nativity was not reported were generally classified as native. Persons not classified as native are classified as "foreign born." The population of the United States has been classified as native or foreign born in every census since 1850.

Place of Birth

Native.—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. For the more recent censuses, State of birth has been published for the native population of the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm parts of States, and of individual cities above a specified minimum size. In this report, the native population is further classified into the following four groups: persons born in the State in which they were residing at the time of the census; persons born in a different State; persons born abroad of American parents, or at sea or in an outlying area of the United States; and persons whose State of birth was not reported. Respondents were instructed to report place of birth in terms of the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth rather than in terms of the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital. More detailed classifications of the native population of each State, by area of birth, are presented in the Detailed Characteristics reports (PC(1)-D).

The statistics on State of birth are of value mainly for the information they provide on the historic movements of the native population from one State to another within the United States from the time of birth to the date of the census. The statistics afford no indication of the amount of migration within a given State; nor do they take any account of intermediate moves between the time of a person's birth and the time of the census.

Foreign born.—Foreign-born persons were asked to report their country of birth according to international boundaries as recognized by the United States government on April 1, 1970. Since numerous changes in boundaries have occurred, some foreign-born persons may have reported their country of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference. A more detailed classification of country of origin of the foreign stock by nativity is presented in Series PC(1)-D, Detailed Characteristics reports.

Foreign Stock

The category "foreign stock" includes the foreign-born population and the native population of foreign or mixed parentage. Persons of foreign stock thus comprise all first- and second-generation Americans. In this report, persons of foreign stock are classified according to their country or origin.

MOTHER TONGUE

Definition

The data on mother tongue were derived from answers to question 17 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item

and instructions, pages App-34 and 38). The question related to the language spoken in the person's home when he was a child and was asked of all persons in the 15-percent sample. Information on mother tongue is used to assist in the identification of the various ethnic groups in the population. In particular, the Spanish language population is defined primarily on this basis. Statistics on mother tongue are also employed to identify geographic areas of the United States which have a high proportion of children living in households where English is not the major language. The data on mother tongue may not reflect a person's current language skills since the vast majority of persons reporting a mother tongue other than English have learned to speak English during or after their childhood.

Comparability

Before the 1960 census, a question on mother tongue was asked in the censuses of 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1940. The comparability of these data is limited to some extent by changes in question wording, in the categories of the population to whom the question was addressed, and in the detail that was published. In the 1910 and 1920 censuses, statistics on mother tongue were published for the foreign white stock; in 1930, they were published for the foreign-born white population; and in 1940, they were published for the native white of native parentage as well as the foreign white stock. In 1960, the data on mother tongue were shown for the foreign-born population of all races combined. In 1970, they are shown for all persons. In 1960 and 1970, if both English and another mother tongue were reported, preference was always given to the language other than English. This procedure may reduce somewhat the proportion of the foreign-born population classified as having English as their mother tongue.

SPANISH HERITAGE

In this report, social and economic characteristics are presented for the population of Spanish heritage, which is identified in various ways, using information derived from the 15-percent sample. In 42 States and the District of Columbia, this population is identified as "Persons of Spanish language;" in five Southwestern States, as "Persons of Spanish language or Spanish surname;" and in the three Middle Atlantic States, as "Persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage." The specific definitions involved in identifying these population groups are given below. The statistics on disability, vocational training, and marital history shown in tables 51 to 53 in the columns for the above-mentioned populations, refer to persons of Spanish origin or descent (see definition below) because those items were collected on a 5-percent sample and, therefore, cannot be cross-tabulated with 15-percent information.

Spanish language.—Persons of Spanish language comprise persons of Spanish mother tongue and all other persons in families in which the head or wife reported Spanish as his or her mother tongue.

Spanish surname.—In five Southwestern States (Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas) persons with Spanish surnames were identified by means of a list of over 8,000 Spanish surnames originally compiled by the Immigration and Naturalization Service[1] (and later updated by the Bureau of the Census). In the five Southwestern States social and economic characteristics are presented for persons of Spanish language combined with all other persons of Spanish surname. The number of these additional persons is shown in the category "Other persons of Spanish surname."

Puerto Rican birth or parentage.—The population of Puerto Rican birth or parentage includes persons born in Puerto Rico and persons born in the United States or an outlying area with one or both parents born in Puerto Rico. Social and economic characteristics are shown for this group in the reports for New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Spanish origin or descent.—The data on Spanish origin or descent were derived from answers to question 13b, which appeared on the 5-percent sample questionnaire (see facsimile of questionnaire item, page App-34). The question was used to identify persons of Spanish origin or descent for tabulations of 5-percent items.

YEAR MOVED INTO PRESENT HOUSE

The data on year moved into present residence were derived from the answers to question 18 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-34 and 38).

The question was asked of all persons in the 15-percent sample. As in 1960, respondents were asked to answer in terms of the most recent

[1] U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Supplement to Manual of Immigration, Spanish—Spanish Personal Names, selected by Inspector George Lockwood, New York, 1936.

move they had made. The intent was to obtain the year when the person established his usual residence in the housing unit. Thus, a person who had moved back into the same house (or apartment) in which he had previously lived was asked to give the date at which he began the present occupancy. If a person had moved from one apartment to another in the same building, he was expected to give the year when he moved into the present apartment. The category "always lived in this house or apartment" consists of persons who reported that their residence on April 1, 1970, was the same as their residence at birth and who had never had any other place of residence.

RESIDENCE IN 1965

The data on residence in 1965 were derived from the answers to question 19 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-34 and 38).

The questions were asked of all persons in the 15-percent sample. Residence on April 1, 1965, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. Residence in 1965 was used in conjunction with residence in 1970 to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1970 had returned to their 1965 residence.

Persons who had changed residence from 1965 to 1970 were classified into groups according to type of move. The category "different house in United States" includes persons who, on April 1, 1965, lived in the United States in a different house from the one they occupied on April 1, 1970, and for whom sufficient information concerning the 1965 residence was collected. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1965 residence: "different house, same county," "different county, same State," and "different State." The second and third groups comprise the population classified as "migrants." The category "abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country or an outlying area of the United States in 1965. Persons 5 years old and over who had indicated they had moved into their present residence after April 1, 1965, but for whom sufficiently complete and consistent information regarding residence on April 1, 1965, was not collected, are included in the group "moved, 1965 residence not reported."

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1965 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1965 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made two or more intermediate moves.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1960, 1950, and 1940 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Only limited data appear in this report. Additional statistics on mobility are shown in the Detailed Characteristics reports (PC(1)-D).

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND YEAR OF SCHOOL IN WHICH ENROLLED

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to question 20 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-34 and 38).

This question was asked of all persons in the 15-percent sample and tabulated for persons 3 years old and over. The data on year of school in which enrolled were obtained from responses, for those who were enrolled, to the question on highest grade attended, question 21 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-34 and 38).

Definitions

Schooling included.—Persons were included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1970, and the time of enumeration. According to the census definition, "regular" schooling refers to formal education obtained in public and private (denominational or nondenominational) nursery schools, kindergartens, elementary and secondary schools, colleges, universities, or professional schools, whether day or night school, and whether attendance was full time or part time. That is, "regular" schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional degree. Schooling that was not obtained in a regular school and schooling from a tutor or through correspondence courses were counted only if the credits obtained were regarded as transfer-

able to a school in the regular school system. Persons were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1970, but who had not actually attended, for example because of illness, were counted as enrolled in school.

Schooling excluded.—Persons were excluded from the enrollment figures if the only schools they had been attending at any time since February 1, 1970, were *not* "regular" (unless courses taken at such schools could have been counted for credit at a regular school). Schooling which is generally regarded as *not* "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simply provide custodial day care, in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools, in on-the-job training, and through correspondence courses.

Level and year of school in which enrolled.—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8 and high school includes grades 9 to 12. If a person was attending a junior high school, the equivalent in terms of 8 years of elementary school and 4 years of high school was obtained. (See the section on "Years of school completed" for a discussion of variations in school organization.) The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, regular 4-year colleges, and graduate or professional schools.

Public, parochial, or other private school.—Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, parochial, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government agency. A "parochial" school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization to provide regular elementary or secondary education. An "other private" school is defined as a nonpublic school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

Enumeration of college students.—College students were enumerated in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses where they lived while attending college whereas in most earlier censuses they were enumerated at their parental home.

Comparability

Earlier census data.—The corresponding question on schooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1. Furthermore, in that census the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attending. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 (the usual date for beginning the second semester) and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960 and 1970.

In 1950, for the first time in a decennial census, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified, but the number of children enrolled in kindergarten was not included with the 1950 statistics on enrollment. In 1960, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified and included with the regular enrollment figures. In 1970, for the first time in a decennial census, nursery school enrollment was separately identified and included with the regular enrollment figures.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for those 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970. Most of the published enrollment figures relate, however, to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, and 3 to 34 in 1970. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses reflects the increasing number of persons in their late twenties and in their thirties who are attending regular colleges and universities.

Data from other sources.—Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systems and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparable with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 21 and 22 (see facsimiles of questionnaire items and instructions, pages App-34 and 38).

These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools, as defined above. Both questions were tabulated for all persons 3 years of age and over in the 20-percent sample. In the present report, these data are shown for males 16 to 21 years old not enrolled in school and for all persons 25 years old and over.

Highest grade of school attended.—The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. In some areas in the United States, the school system formerly had 11 years of school (7 years of elementary school and 4 years of high school) rather than the more conventional 12 years (8 years of elementary school and 4 years of high school, or equivalent years in the elementary-junior high-senior high school system). Persons who had progressed beyond the 7th grade in this type of school system were treated as though they had progressed beyond the 8th grade of elementary school.

Persons whose highest grade of attendance was in a foreign school system, or in an ungraded school whose highest level of schooling was measured by "readers," or whose training was received through a tutor were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular United States school system.

Completion of grade.—The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in response to the previous question. If the person had completed only a half grade or semester, or had dropped out or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he answered "Now attending."

Comparability

In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used in 1950, 1960, and 1970 was designed to reduce this kind of error.

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed for 1950, 1960, and 1970 represents the combination of (a) persons who reported that they had attended the indicated grade and had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade.

Median School Years Completed

The median number of school years completed is defined as the value which divides the population group into two equal parts—one-half having completed more schooling and one-half having completed less schooling than the median. This median was computed after the statistics on years of school completed had been converted to a continuous series of numbers (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year and completion of the 1st year of college as completion of the 13th year). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more appropriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The data on vocational training were derived from answers to question 27 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-35 and 38).

These questions were asked of persons 14 years old and over in the 5-percent sample. Persons were included as having had a vocational training program only if they had completed the program. Included as "vocational training" were formal vocational training programs completed in high school, through an apprenticeship program, in a school of

business, in a nursing school or trade school, in a technical institute, in the Armed Forces, or in Job Corps Training. Excluded from "vocational training" programs were single courses which were not part of an organized program of study, on-the-job training, training in company schools, training by correspondence, and basic training in the Armed Forces. Only persons who had completed a vocational training program were asked to designate their main field of vocational training. Data on the vocational training categories are provided in the Detailed Characteristics reports (PC(1)-D).

In 1970, the question on vocational training was asked of the general population for the first time in a decennial census. Data on vocational training have been collected by the Bureau of the Census through its Current Population Survey and by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies through reports of training institutions and from other surveys and censuses. These data, like those on school enrollment collected from other sources, are only roughly comparable with data collected in the decennial census.

VETERAN STATUS

The data on veteran status were derived from answers to question 26 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-34 and 38).

These questions were asked of males 14 years old and over in the 15-percent sample. As defined in this report, a "veteran" is a male 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving in the Armed Forces of the United States. All other civilian males 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans. The questions on veteran status were asked only of males because relatively few females have served in the Armed Forces of this country. The veteran population is classified according to period of service. The periods of service are the same as 1960 except for the addition of the Vietnam Conflict. Veterans of both the Korean Conflict and World War II are presented as a separate group. All other persons with more than one period of service reported are shown according to the most recent wartime period of service. These data were edited to eliminate reported periods of service which were inconsistent with reported ages.

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from question 8 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions on page App-33).

This question was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "married" consist of those who have been married only once and those who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated (either legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord) are classified as a subcategory of married persons. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as married, and persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married. All persons reported as never married are shown as "single" in this report. Differences between the number of married males and the number of married females arise from the fact that some husbands and wives have their usual residences in different areas.

MARITAL HISTORY

The data on marital history were derived from answers to question 24 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-34 and 38).

Information on whether married more than once and on age at first marriage have been obtained in each census since 1940. In 1970, the question on how the first marriage ended was included for the first time in a decennial census. For all persons in the 5-percent sample reported as married (including separated), widowed, or divorced at the time of the enumeration, data were obtained on the date of the first marriage. From this information and from current age, data on age at first marriage and years since first marriage were derived. For each person who had been married more than once, information was obtained on the reason for termination of the first marriage. Persons shown as "known to have been widowed" include widowed persons and those currently married or divorced persons whose first marriage ended in widowhood. Persons shown as "known to have been divorced" include divorced persons and those currently married or widowed persons whose first marriage did not end in widowhood.

HOUSEHOLD, GROUP QUARTERS, AND RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD

The data on household relationship and group quarters were derived from answers to question 2 and entries in item B, "Type of unit or quarters" (see facsimiles of questionnaire items and instructions, pages App-33 and 37).

The question on household relationship was asked of all persons. The item on type of unit was filled in the census office for each household.

Household.—A household includes all the persons who occupy a group of rooms or a single room which constitutes a housing unit. A group of rooms or single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied as separate living quarters, that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure, and when there is either (1) direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall or (2) complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the occupants of the household. The average population per household is obtained by dividing the population in households by the number of household heads.

Relationship to head of household.—Five categories of relationship to head of household are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship appear in subsequent reports.

1. *Head of household.*—One person in each household is designated as the "head," that is, the person who is regarded as the head by the members of the household. However, if a married woman living with her husband was reported as the head, her husband was considered the head for the purpose of simplifying the tabulations.

Two types of household head are distinguished—the head of a family and a primary individual. A family head is a household head living with one or more persons related to him by blood, marriage, or adoption. A primary individual is a household head living alone or with nonrelatives only.

2. *Wife of head.*—A woman married to and living with a household head, including women in common-law marriages as well as women in formal marriages. The number of women in this category may not always be the same as the number of "husband-wife households" and the number of "husband-wife families," because of minor differences in the weighting of the data.

3. *Child of head.*—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the head of the household of which he is a member, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. (See definition of "own child" below.)

4. *Other relative of head.*—All persons related to the head of the household by blood, marriage, or adoption but not included in either the category of "wife of head" or "child of head."

5. *Nonrelative of head.*—All persons in the household not related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, lodgers, partners, resident employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Group quarters.—All living arrangements other than households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as group quarters. Persons living in group quarters are shown in this report as either "inmate of institution" or "other group quarters" defined as follows:

Inmate.—Persons under care or custody at the time of enumeration in homes, schools, hospitals or wards for juveniles, the physically handicapped, or the mentally handicapped; homes or hospitals for mental, tuberculosis, or other chronic disease patients; homes for unwed mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes; homes for the aged and dependent; and correctional institutions are enumerated as "patient or inmate" of an institution—regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in the particular place. These persons are all shown in the tabulations as "inmate of institution."

Other group quarters.—A separate living quarters is called a group quarters if there are five or more persons unrelated to the head or, if there is no designated head, six or more unrelated persons in the unit. Places that fall into this category are rooming and boarding houses, communes, workers' dormitories, and convents or monasteries.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in group quarters, regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in short-term medical and surgical wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc. These people are shown in the tabulations as "in other group quarters."

Certain places and counties have a high proportion of their total population in institutions, colleges, military posts, and other large group quarters. These areas tend to have an unusual age distribution and other characteristics that seriously affect not only birth, marriage, and death rates but also other social and economic characteristics of the residents. Therefore, data on the population in households (which excludes the population in group quarters) are often more useful for such areas than data on the total population. Accordingly, age, race, and sex for persons in households only are shown in table 39 of the PC(1)-B reports for those places and counties with a population of 1,000 or more living in group quarters.

Comparability with earlier census data.—The 1970 definition of a household differs from that used in the 1960 census only in the change in the definition of housing unit to "complete kitchen facilities" now, as compared with "cooking equipment" previously. The definitions for 1970 group quarters are those for 1960 made more specific.

MARRIED COUPLE, FAMILY, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL

Married Couple

In the 1970 census, a married couple is defined as a husband and his wife enumerated as members of the same household. Statistics on married couples were compiled in 1970 only for persons in sample housing units. The number of married couples, as shown in this report, is identical to the number of married men with wife present. By definition, the number of married couples in any area should also be identical to the number of married women with husband present; however, the two figures may not be exactly the same in this report, because the methods used to inflate the sample sometimes gave different weights for husbands than for their wives.

A "married couple with own household" is a married couple in which the husband is a household head; the number of such married couples is the same as the number of "husband-wife families with own household." Conceptually, the number of married couples with own household should also be equal to the number of women classified as wife of head of household, but the two numbers may not be exactly the same because of the method of sample inflation.

Family and Subfamily

According to 1970 census definitions, a family consists of a household head and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the head are regarded as members of his (her) family. A "husband-wife family" is a family in which the head and his wife are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The mean size of family is derived by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families.

A subfamily is a married couple with or without children, or one parent with one or more single children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, the head of the household or his wife. The most common example of a subfamily is a young married couple sharing the home of the husband's or wife's parents. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

A "family" has the same meaning in the 1970 census as a "primary family" in the 1960 census. Secondary families were defined in the 1960 census as groups of persons related to each other but unrelated to the household head such as lodgers or resident employees. However, the number of such families became so small (95,000 in 1969, according to the Current Population Survey) that the Bureau of the Census decided to include persons in these families in the count of secondary individuals for 1970.

Own Child and Related Child

Statistics on the presence of "own" children are shown in this report for married couples, families, subfamilies, and women of childbearing age. In the 1970 census, as in 1960, a child under 18 years old is defined as an "own" child if he or she is a single (never married) son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a married couple or of a family or subfamily head. In the 1970 census, the term "sons/daughters under 25" is used with the same meaning as "own children under 25" in the 1960 census; these and other similar terms that include persons 18 years old and over relate to all children of the head regardless of marital status. The number of "children living with both parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

The number of own children under 5 years old shown for women of childbearing age is limited to those living with mothers who have ever been married, whereas the number of own children in families or subfamilies includes those living with parents who have never married. "Related" children in a family include all persons under 18 years old related to the head except wife of head.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is a member of a household who is not related to anyone else in the household, or a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution. Unrelated individuals who are not household heads are called "secondary individuals." In the tables on income statistics, unrelated individuals are limited to those 14 years of age or older.

CHILDREN EVER BORN

Definition

The data on children ever born were derived from answers to question 25 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-34 and 38).

In this report the statistics presented on this subject are for women ever married who were in the 20-percent sample. Similar information collected from single women was not included because of anticipated weaknesses in the data and because more complete comparability with previous censuses was achieved thereby. In table showing rates of children ever born to all women, single women have been counted for this report as having no children ever born even though it is known that some of these women have had children. A subsequent report will present national data on fertility that incorporate information for single women.

Although the data on children ever born in this report are for women ever married, the number of children reported undoubtedly includes some illegitimate births. It is likely that some unwed mothers living with an illegitimate child reported themselves as having been married. Also, many of the mothers who married after the birth of an illegitimate child counted that child (as they were expected to do). Respondents were instructed to include children born to the woman before her present marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children born to the woman who were still living in the home. On the other hand, the data are, no doubt, less complete for illegitimate than for legitimate births.

In the 1970 census, a terminal category of "12 or more" was used for recording the number of children ever born. For purposes of computing the total number of children ever born, the terminal category was given a mean value of 13.

The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1970 as in 1960, except that in 1960 it was asked only of women ever married. Because the present report counts only the children of women ever married, the data should be strictly comparable with those for 1960.

Replacement Index

Some of the tables show a "replacement index" for women 35 to 44 years old. An index of 100 means that the women had borne just enough children for replacement of their generation. An index of 120 means that the women had borne children at a rate that would increase the population by 20-percent per generation.

The replacement index was computed by dividing the number of children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years old by a national replacement quota of 2,070 and by expressing the result on a per 100 basis. The replacement quota is based on (1) an assumption that the women 35 to 44 years old had completed about 97 percent of their eventual lifetime fertility, (2) the number of births of both sexes needed to yield 1,000 daughters as potential replacements for 1,000 women, and (3) mortality conditions prevailing at the time the women were at the mean age of childbearing (about age 27). More precisely, ratios of gross reproduction rates to net reproduction rates in 1955 to 1960 were used to allow for mortality. Separate quotas by race have not been used because the quota for Negroes is less than one percent higher than that for whites.

WORK DISABILITY

The data on work disability were derived from answers to question 28 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-35 and 38).

Data were obtained for persons 14 through 64 years old in the 5-percent sample but were published for persons 16 to 64 years old. The information was used to identify persons hindered because of a health or physical condition from working at a job. The question refers to a serious illness that has lasted (or is likely to last) for a relatively long time, or a serious physical or mental impairment, defect, or

handicap. Also determined was whether such persons were able to work at all and how long each person had been limited in his working ability.

In 1970, information on work disability was collected for the first time in a decennial census. Other government agencies have collected such statistics but, due to differences in enumeration techniques, the data may not be comparable.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questions 29a, 29b, 30, and 31 (see facsimiles of questionnaire items and instructions, pages App-35 and 38).

The series of questions on employment status were asked of all persons 14 years old and over in the 20-percent sample and were designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the past four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

Most of the employment status data shown in this and other 1970 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe for 1970 was made to achieve conformity with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected employment status data, however, are shown for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Reference week.—Data on employment status refer to the calendar week prior to the date on which respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. Since the week of enumeration was not the same for all persons, the reference week for employment data is not entirely uniform. For many persons, the reference week for answering the 1970 census employment status questions was the last week in March. Good Friday occurred during this week and time off from work was taken by some workers for this occasion. The effect of this holiday on the 1970 census employment status data varies from area to area depending on the leave practices and time of census enumeration in the area. It is not likely that there was much effect on the overall measurement of employment since employment is based on the work activity during the entire week. The effect of the holiday on the hours worked data should, however, be considered in any interpretation or other use of the data.

Employed.—Employed persons comprise all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed.—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and: (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job, but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the past 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of job seeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) checking with friends or relatives, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Experienced unemployed.—Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classified as the "experienced unemployed."

Civilian labor force.—The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced civilian labor force.—The "experienced civilian labor force" is comprised of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor force.—The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty

with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). "Labor force participation" denotes the number of a particular population group who are in the labor force.

Not in labor force.—All persons who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week). Of these groups, students and inmates are shown separately in selected tables.

Nonworker-worker ratio.—This is the ratio of persons not in the labor force, including persons under 14 years of age, to persons in the labor force.

Problems in classification.—Although the classification of the population by employment status is correct for most regular full-time workers, it is subject to error in marginal cases. In some cases, the complete information needed for accurate classification was not obtained. For example, students or housewives may not have reported themselves as working if they have a job which required only a few hours of work a week.

1950 and 1960 censuses.—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1970 census differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses. The employment status concepts were revised to conform with the official government concepts of employment and unemployment instituted in January 1967. Specifically, the employment status items for 1970 differed from the series of items asked in the prior censuses in the following ways:

(1) A specific time period—during the past 4 weeks—was added to the "looking for work" question. This was done to introduce an explicit time reference for jobseeking activities. In 1960 and 1950, the "looking for work" item was ambiguous as to the time period for jobseeking activities.

(2) Reference to persons "on layoff" was included in the "temporarily absent from work" question in 1970. In addition, a separate response category of "on layoff" was added to the item. In 1960, reference to persons on layoff was incorporated in the "looking for work" question, and no provision was made in the response categories to distinguish between persons looking for work and those on layoff from a job.

(3) The requirement that a person be currently available for work in order to be counted as unemployed was added for 1970. This change reflects one of the revisions in the official government concepts of employment and unemployment as adopted in 1967.

(4) Also following the official changes in the measurement of employment and unemployment, a revision was made in the employment status classification scheme for 1970. Persons reported as being temporarily absent from job during the reference week were classified as "with a job, but not at work" even if they were looking for work. In 1960, such persons were classified as unemployed.

Other data.—Because the 1970 census employment data were obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the data in this report include persons on the basis of their place of residence regardless of where they work whereas establishments data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when data are being compared for areas where workers commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. Generally, persons such as private household workers, agricultural workers, State and local government workers, self-employed,

new workers, and workers whose rights to unemployment benefits have expired, are not eligible for unemployment compensation. Further, many employees of small firms are not covered by unemployment insurance. In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons classified as "with a job, but not at work" are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

WEEKS WORKED IN 1969

The data on weeks worked in 1969 were derived from answers to question 39 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-36 and 39).

The question was asked of all persons 14 years old and over in the 20-percent sample. In most tables, data are shown for persons 16 years old and over to conform with the universe for employment status data. Data on weeks worked in 1969 for persons 14 and 15 years old are also shown in selected tables.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1969 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included. It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1969 and the number of weeks they worked are understated since there is some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to not report weeks worked without pay.

Comparability

The data on weeks worked collected in the 1970 census are comparable with data from the 1960 census but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. In the 1970 and 1960 questionnaires, two separate questions were used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked and earned income were applicable. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

Median Weeks Worked

The median weeks worked is the value which divides the distribution of persons with work experience into two equal parts—one-half the cases falling below this value and one-half the cases exceeding this value. The median is based on the distribution among the 6 weeks-worked categories of all persons who reported working during the previous year. If the value fell in the terminal category of 50 to 52 weeks, a median of 52 weeks was assigned: if the value fell in the category 13 weeks or less, a median of 10 weeks was assigned. The determination of set medians for these two categories was based on previous experience with the central tendency of the distribution within the categories. Specifically, a median of 52 weeks reflects the predominance of full-year workers and a median of 10 weeks reflects the predominance of students working at summer jobs.

ACTIVITY 5 YEARS AGO

The data on "Activity 5 years ago" were obtained from answers to question 37 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-36 and 39).

The series of questions on activity in April 1965 were asked of all persons 14 years old and over in the 20-percent sample. In 1970, this question was asked for the first time in a decennial census. Data obtained from this question are presented in this report in connection with the subjects "Residence in 1965" and "Labor mobility."

A person was classified as a worker in 1965 if he answered "yes" to either (a) working or (b) in the Armed Forces. All other persons were classified as nonworkers in 1965. Since there were no imputation procedures for nonresponses to this question, the category "nonworkers in 1965" includes persons who failed to answer parts "a" and "b" of the question. Tests have shown that the number of persons who were working in April 1965 is probably understated to some extent since there is a tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment. To minimize this error, published data have been restricted to those age groups with the highest degree of reliability in reporting this information.

Data on labor mobility for males pertain to men who were 30 to 49 years old as of April 1, 1970. The tabulations cover the work status of these men in both 1965 and 1970. The category "worker in 1970" includes

the employed plus members of the Armed Forces; "nonworker in 1970" includes the unemployed and persons not in the labor force. These concepts are defined in the section on Employment Status.

Data for females pertain to women 16 to 44 years old in April 1965, (21 to 49 years old in April 1970). The tabulations concentrate on the working patterns of women in child-bearing years with reference to marital status and the presence and age of children. The definitions of workers and nonworkers in 1965 and 1970 are the same for females as for males.

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 29c (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-35 and 38).

The questions were asked of all persons 14 years old and over in the 15-percent sample who reported working during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which civilians and Armed Forces personnel not on leave carried out their occupational or job activities during the reference week. These locations were defined for the purposes of this report by county boundaries or those of county equivalents. Therefore, place of work is classified simply as to whether it was in the same county (or equivalent area) as the worker's county of residence or in a different county. Social and economic characteristics of commuters are presented in the Detailed Characteristics reports (PC(1)-D).

In 1960, place of work was identified only by county and city. In 1970, for the first time, the exact address (number and street name) for the place of work was asked. Persons working at more than one job were asked to report the location of the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Salesmen, deliverymen, and others who work in several places each week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day, if they reported to a central headquarters. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to report the exact address of the place where he worked the most hours last week. If his employer operated in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number or street name could not be given, the name of the building or the name of the company for which he worked was to be entered.

MEANS OF TRANSPORATION TO WORK

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from the answers to question 29d (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-35 and 38).

The question was asked of all persons 14 years old and over in the 15-percent sample who reported working during the reference week. Means of transportation to work refers to the chief means of travel or type of conveyance used in traveling to and from work on the last day the respondent worked at the address given in question 29c (place of work). The "chief means" referred to the means of transportation covering the greatest distance if more than one means was used in daily travel. "Worked at home" was marked by a person who worked on a farm where he lived or in an office or shop in his home.

In 1960 the means of transportation to work data referred to "last week" rather than the "last day." In the 1960 Chapter C reports, the categories "railroad" and "subway or elevated" were combined, and "taxicab" was included in "other means." In this report, each of these categories is shown separately. Also, in 1970 a distinction was made between the driver and the passenger of the auto.

OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on occupation, industry, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 33, 34, and 35 (see facsimiles of questionnaire items and instructions, pages App-36 and 38).

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous ten years. All three items relate to one specific job held by the person. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. If he was employed at two or more jobs, the job at which he worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week was reported. For experienced unemployed persons and for those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that had been held.

This report presents occupation data for both employed and experienced unemployed persons. The indus-

try and class-of-worker figures shown here, however, are limited to employed persons. Industry data for the experienced unemployed and industry and occupation data for experienced workers who were not currently in the labor force but who had worked sometime during the period 1960 to April 1970, are included in the Detailed Characteristics reports (PC(1)-D).

The written occupation and industry descriptions from the questionnaire were converted to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the **1970 Census of Population Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations,** U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971. For the industrial code, however, the first coding attempt was by reference to the **Company Name List.** This list, prepared from the master address list of the 1968 Censuses of Business, Construction, Manufactures, and Minerals, contains the name of the establishment and its Standard Industrial Code converted to its population census equivalent. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

The classification systems used to prepare the **Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations** for the 1970 census were developed in consultation with many individuals, private organizations, and government agencies. For occupation, the primary consultant was the Interagency Occupational Classification Committee under the auspices of the United States Office of Management and Budget.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1970 census consists of 441 specific occupation categories arranged into 12 major occupation groups. In this report, selected groupings of the 441 categories are presented. The most detailed comprise 32 occupation groups for the total employed and 22 groups for employed females. Shown below are the component categories of the 32 occupation groups presented in the report. Additional information on the composition of the detailed categories is given in the publication, **1970 Census of Population Classified Index of Industries and Occupations,** U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971.

Professional, technical, and kindred workers

Engineers.—Includes aeronautical and astronautical, chemical, civil, electrical and electronic, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical and materials, mining, petroleum, and sales engineers.

Physicians, dentists, and related practitioners.—Includes chiropractors, dentists, optometrists, pharmacists, medical and osteopathic physicians, podiatrists, and veterinarians.

Health workers, except practitioners.—Includes dietitians, registered nurses, therapists, clinical laboratory technologists and technicians, dental hygienists, health record technologists and technicians, radiologic technologists and technicians, and therapy assistants.

Teachers, elementary and secondary schools.—Includes prekindergarten, kindergarten, elementary, and secondary school teachers, but excludes principals and supervisors.

Technicians, except health.—Includes agricultural, biological, chemical, electrical and electronic, and industrial engineering; mathematical, and mechanical engineering technicians; draftsmen; surveyors; airplane pilots; air traffic controllers; embalmers; flight engineers; radio operators; and tool programmers, numerical control.

Other professional workers.—Includes accountants, architects, computer programmers, computer systems analysts, farm management advisors, foresters and conservationists, home management advisors, judges, lawyers, librarians, archivists and curators, actuaries, mathematicians, statisticians, agricultural scientists, atmospherical and space scientists, biological scientists, chemists, geologists, marine scientists, physicists and astronomers, operations and systems researchers and analysts, personnel and labor relations workers, clergymen and other religious workers, economists, political scientists, psychologists, sociologists, urban and regional planners, social workers, recreation workers, teachers except elementary and secondary, vocational and educational counselors, actors, athletes, authors, dancers, designers, editors and reporters, musicians and composers, painters and sculptors, photographers, public relations men and publicity writers, radio and television announcers, and research workers not specifying subject.

Managers and administrators, except farm

Includes assessors, controllers and treasurers in local public administration; bank officers and financial managers; buyers and shippers of farm products; wholesale and retail trade buyers; credit men; funeral directors; health administrators; inspectors in public administration; building mana-

gers and superintendents; ship officers, pilots, and pursers; officials of lodges, societies, and unions; postmasters and mail superintendents; railroad conductors; restaurant, cafeteria, and bar managers; sales managers and retail trade department heads; and school administrators.

Sales workers

Includes advertising agents and salesmen; auctioneers; demonstrators; hucksters and peddlers; insurance agents, brokers, and underwriters; newsboys; real estate agents and brokers; stock and bond salesmen; sales representatives; sales clerks; and salesmen.

Clerical and kindred workers

Bookkeepers.

Secretaries, stenographers, and typists.

Other clerical workers.—Includes bank tellers; billing clerks; cashiers; clerical assistants, social welfare; bill and account collectors; counter clerks, except food; vehicle dispatchers and starters; enumerators and interviewers; clerical estimators and investigators; expediters and production controllers; file clerks; insurance adjusters, examiners and investigators; library attendants; mail carriers and mail handlers; messenger and office boys; utility meter readers; operators of: bookkeeping and billing machines, computer and peripheral equipment, key punch, tabulating machines, and other office machines; payroll and timekeeping clerks; postal clerks; proofreaders; real estate appraisers; receptionists; shipping and receiving clerks; statistical clerks; stock clerks and storekeepers; teacher aides; telegraph messengers; telegraph operators; telephone operators; ticket, station, and express agents; and weighers.

Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers[2]

Automobile mechanics, including body repairmen.

Mechanics and repairmen, except auto.—Includes mechanics and repairmen of: air conditioning, heating and refrigeration; aircraft; data processing machines; farm implements; heavy equipment; household appliances; looms; office machines; radios and televisions; and railroad cars.

Machinists.

Metal craftsmen, except mechanics and machinists.—Includes blacksmiths; boilermakers; forgemen and hammermen; heat treaters, annealers, and temperers; job and die setters, metal; millwrights; metal molders; pattern and model makers; rollers and finishers, metal; sheet metal workers and tinsmiths; shipfitters; and tool and die makers.

Carpenters.

Construction craftsmen, except carpenters.—Includes brickmasons and stonemasons; cement and concrete finishers; electricians; excavating, grading, and road machine operators; floor layers; painters, construction and maintenance; paperhangers; plasterers; plumbers and pipe fitters; roofers and slaters; structural metal craftsmen; and tile setters.

Other craftsmen.—Includes automobile accessories installers; bakers; bookbinders; cabinetmakers; carpet installers; compositors and typesetters; cranemen, derrickmen, and hoistmen; decorators and window dressers; dental laboratory technicians; electric power linemen and cablemen; electrotypers and stereotypers; engravers; photoengravers and lithographers; printing pressmen and plate printers; foremen;[3] furniture and wood finishers; furriers; glaziers; log and lumber inspectors, scalers, and graders; inspectors, n.e.c.; jewelers and watchmakers; locomotive engineers and firemen; grain, flour, and feed millers; motion picture projectionists; opticians and lens grinders and polishers; piano and organ tuners and repairmen; power station operators; shoe repairmen; sign painters and letterers; stationary engineers; stone cutters and stone carvers; tailors; telephone installers and repairmen, linemen and splicers; and upholsterers.

Operatives, except transport

Includes asbestos and insulation workers; assemblers; blasters and powdermen; bottling and canning operatives; surveying chainmen, rodmen, and axmen; manufacturing checkers, examiners, and inspectors; clothing ironers and pressers; cutting operatives, n.e.c.; dressmakers and seamstresses, except factory; earth drillers; dry wall installers and lathers; dyers; filers, polishers, sanders, and buffers; furnacemen, smeltermen, and pourers; garage workers and gas station attendants; graders and sorters, manufacturing; produce graders and packers, except factory and farm; metal heaters; laundry and dry cleaning operatives, n.e.c.; meat cutters and butchers; meat wrappers, retail trade;

[2]Craft apprentices are included with their craft.

[3]Foremen who also report a craft occupation are classified with their craft. This category includes foremen of operatives and those who did not report their craft.

metal platers; milliners; mine operatives, n.e.c.; mixing operatives; oilers and greasers, except auto; packers and wrappers, n.e.c.; painters, manufactured articles; photographic process workers; drill press operatives; grinding machine operatives; lathe and milling machine operatives; punch and stamping press operatives; riveters and fasteners; sailors and deckhands; sawyers; sewers and stitchers; shoemaking machine operatives; solderers; stationary firemen; carding, lapping, and combing operatives; knitters, loopers, and toppers; spinners, twisters, and winders; weavers; welders and flame-cutters; winding operatives, n.e.c.; and miscellaneous and not specified operatives.

Transport equipment operatives

Truck drivers.

Other transport equipment operatives.—Includes boatmen and canalmen, bus drivers, urban rail transit conductors and motormen, deliverymen and routemen, fork lift and tow motor operatives, motormen, parking attendants, railroad brakemen, railroad switchmen, taxicab drivers and chauffeurs.

Laborers, except farm

Construction laborers.—Includes laborers in the construction industry and all others who specified helping construction craftsmen.

Freight, stock, and material handlers.—Includes freight and material handlers, garbage collectors, longshoremen, stevedores, and stockhandlers.

Other laborers except farm.—Includes animal caretakers, except farm; fishermen and oystermen; gardeners and groundskeepers, except farm; lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers; teamsters; vehicle washers and equipment cleaners; warehousemen, n.e.c.; and miscellaneous and not specified laborers.

Farmers and farm managers

Farm laborers and farm foremen

Includes farm foremen; farm laborers, wage workers; farm laborers, unpaid family workers; and self-employed farm service laborers.

Service workers, except private household

Cleaning service workers.—Includes chambermaids and maids, cleaners and charwomen, janitors and sextons.

Food service workers.—Includes bartenders, busboys, cooks, dishwashers, food counter and fountain workers, and waiters.

Health service workers.—Includes nursing and other health aides, health trainees, orderlies and attendants, practical nurses, dental assistants, and lay midwives.

Personal service workers.—Includes airline stewardesses, recreation and amusement attendants, baggage porters, bellhops, barbers, boardinghouse and lodginghouse keepers, bootblacks, child care workers, elevator operators, hairdressers and cosmetologists, housekeepers, school monitors, recreation and amusement ushers, and welfare service aides.

Protective service workers.—Includes firemen (fire protection), guards and watchmen, policemen and detectives, crossing guards and bridge tenders, marshals and constables, sheriffs and bailiffs.

Private household workers

Includes child care workers, cooks, housekeepers, laundresses, and maids and servants.

Four occupation divisions.—The major groups are arranged in four divisions as follows:

White collar.—Professional, technical, and kindred workers; managers and administrators, except farm; sales workers; and clerical and kindred workers.

Blue collar.—Craftsmen and kindred workers; operatives, except transport; transport equipment operatives; and laborers, except farm.

Farm workers.—Farmers and farm managers, farm laborers and farm foremen.

Service workers.—Service workers including private households.

The sequence in which these four divisions appears is not intended to imply that any division has a higher social or skill level than another.

Relation to DOT classification.—The population census occupational classification system is generally comparable with the system used in the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* (DOT) with the exception of the blue collar workers.[4] The DOT structure for these occupations is quite different from that used by the Bureau of the Census. An important reason for this is that the two systems are designed to meet different needs and to be used

[4]See U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, **Dictionary of Occupational Titles**, third edition, Vols. I and II, Washington, 1965.

under different circumstances. The DOT system is basically a job defining scheme and is more detailed than the system used by the Bureau of the Census, which is data collection oriented. Thus, job classification by DOT requires more detailed information than is often found on the census questionnaires.

Industry Classification System

The industry classification system developed for the 1970 Census of Population consists of 226 categories classified into 12 major industry groups. For this report, selected groups of the 226 categories are presented. The most detailed comprise 40 industry groups. Shown below are the component categories of the 40 industry groups defined in Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) terms;[5] i.e., the numbers in parentheses after each of the group titles. In addition, for readers without access to the SIC, descriptive terms of the content of the categories are included as required. Major industry group titles are in italics. Additional information on the industry classification system is presented in the publication, **1970 Census of Population Classified Index of Industries and Occupations**, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971.

Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (01, 07 (except 0713), 08, 09).

Mining (10-14). Includes quarrying and petroleum and gas extraction as well as mining.

Construction (15-17).

[5]See Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, **Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1967.**

Manufacturing (0713, 19-39).

Furniture, lumber, and wood products (24, 25). Includes logging, sawmills, and furniture manufacturing.

Primary metal industries (33). Includes primary iron, steel, and aluminum furnaces, and rolling and finishing mills.

Fabricated metal industries (including not specified metal) (19, 34).

Machinery, except electrical (35). Includes engines, farm machinery, and office and electronic computing equipment.

Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies (36).

Motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (37).

Other durable goods (32, 38, 39). Includes stone, clay, glass, and concrete products and professional, photographic, and time keeping equipment.

Food and kindred products (20, 0713). Includes meat, dairy, and grain products; beverage products; and canning and preserving.

Textile mill and other fabricated textile products (22, 23). Includes textiles, carpets, and apparel.

Printing, publishing, and allied industries (27).

Chemical and allied products (28). Includes synthetic fibers, drugs, medicines, and paints.

Other nondurable goods (including not specified manufacturing industries (21, 26, 29, 30, 31). Includes tobacco, paper, petroleum refining, rubber, plastics, and leather products.

Transportation, communications, and other public utilities (40-49).

Railroads and railway express service (40).

Trucking service and warehousing (42).

Other transportation (41, 44, 45, 46, 47). Includes urban transit, bus, water, and air transportation, pipelines and transportation services.

Communications (48). Includes radio, television, telephone, and telegraph communication services.

Utilities and sanitary services (49). Includes electric, gas, water, and sanitary services.

Wholesale and retail trade (50-59).

Wholesale trade (50).

Food, bakery, and dairy stores (54).

Eating and drinking places (58).

General merchandise retailing (53). Includes department stores, variety stores, mail order houses, vending machines, and door to door sales.

Motor vehicle retailing and service stations (55).

Other retail trade (52, 56, 57, 59).

Finance, insurance, and real estate (60-67).

Banking and credit agencies (60, 61).

Insurance, real estate, and other finance (62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67).

Business and repair services (73-76).

Business services (73). Includes advertising, research labs, employment agencies, consulting services, and computer programing services.

Repair services (75, 76). In addition to repair shops, includes automobile rental, parking and washing services.

Personal services (70, 72, 88).

Private households (88).

Other personal services (70, 72). Includes hotels, garment services, beauty, barber, dressmaking, and shoe repair shops.

Entertainment and recreation services (78, 79). Includes theaters, motion pictures, bowling alleys, and billiard parlors.

Professional and related services (80-89).

Hospitals (806).

Health services, except hospitals (80 except 806).

Elementary and secondary schools and colleges (821, 822).

Other education and kindred services (823-829, 84). Includes all other schools (correspondence, etc.), libraries, museums, art galleries, and zoos.

Welfare, religious, and nonprofit membership organizations (86 except part 867).

Legal, engineering, and miscellaneous professional services (81, part 867, 89).

Public administration (9190, 9290, 9390, 9490). Includes postal service and Federal, State, and local public administration.

Relation to Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).—One of the major purposes of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) is to promote uniformity and comparability in the presentation of statistical data collected by various agencies. To achieve this goal, the census industry categories are defined in SIC terms. The figures shown in this report differ from those obtained from establishment surveys. One reason for this is that replies from household respondents may differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments. Other differences are caused by the geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference between surveys, and dual job holders that may be counted in the reports of two establishments but counted in the census for only their major job. Readers should also understand the distinction between the census "Public administration" and the SIC "Government". The public administration category covers only regular government functions (SIC code 9X90) whereas the SIC government category includes all government workers with the industrial activity designated in the third and fourth digit of the SIC code. The census covers all government workers in its "class of worker" item.

Relation to certain occupation groups.—Some occupation groups are closely related to certain industries. Transport equipment operatives, the two groups of farm occupations, and private household workers are concentrated in the transportation, agriculture, and private household industries, respectively. The industry categories, however, are broader and include occupations other than those concentrated in that industry. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers, bookkeepers, and others; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics and secretaries; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

As noted earlier, each person is classified in three distinct dimensions—occupation, industrial attachment, and class of worker. Thus, placement of a person in a particular class-of-worker category is in most cases independent of the occupation or industry in which he worked. The class-of-worker item on the questionnaire consists of seven categories which are defined as follows:

1. *Private wage and salary workers.*—Persons who worked for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.

2. *Government workers.*—Persons who worked for any governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. This category is subdivided by the level of government: (a) Federal, (b) State, and (c) local (county and its political subdivisions such as cities, villages, and townships).

3. *Self-employed workers.*—
   a. Own business not incorporated.—Persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm. Included here are the owner-operators of large stores and manufacturing establishments as well as small merchants, independent craftsmen and professional men, farmers, peddlers, and other persons who

conducted enterprises on their own.

b. Own business incorporated.—Persons who consider themselves self-employed but work for corporations. (In most cases the respondents will own or be part of a group that owns controlling interest in the corporation.) Since all workers of a corporation are defined as wage and salary workers, this category is tabulated with "private wage and salary workers," and shown as a subcategory of that group.

4. *Unpaid family workers.*—Persons who worked without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a person to whom they are related by blood or marriage. These are usually the children or the wife of the owner of a business or farm. About one half of the unpaid family workers are farm laborers.

Sample Edit and Allocation Procedures

A factor to be considered in the interpretation of these data is that occasionally respondents returned occupation, industry, or class of worker designations which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification. Many of such cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation certain types of incomplete entries or errors were corrected using the **Alphabetic Index of Industries and Occupations.** The **Index,** besides providing a code for each occupation or industry, also reflects some restrictions such as occupations that occur only within one industry or for which only one class of worker code is allowed. Also, it is possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operation, there was a computer edit and allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an occupation and industry code. For those with an incomplete code or one for which no valid category exists (impossible codes), a valid code was assigned. The items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were then edited for their relation to each other and any inconsistencies were rectified.

If one or more of the occupation, industry, or class of worker items were blank after edit, the respondent was "allocated" to a major group based on sex, age, farm or nonfarm residence, education, and weeks worked. In the presentation of data in this report where only the major group is shown, the allocation cases are included. Where subcategories of the major group are shown, the allocation cases are included in the "other" category for each major group.

Since industry and occupation data from earlier censuses were not allocated, the tables which compare 1970 data with 1960 data show the not reported cases for 1970 as a separate category, rather than allocated to the major groups.

Comparability

Earlier censuses.—Changes have been made in the classification systems for each of the three decennial censuses since 1940 which limit the comparability of the data from one census to another. There are many more categories in the 1970 systems than in the 1960 systems. A new major group "transport equipment operatives" has been added to the occupation classification. The occupations in this major group were formerly part of the operatives major group. There were two other changes in the census, mentioned earlier, that have an important effect on comparability. The first of these is the allocation of the not reported cases, which would increase the size of the major group totals in 1970 relative to 1960. The second is that the official definition for members of the labor force now excludes persons under the age of 16 rather than under the age of 14. The tables in this report showing industry and occupation data for 1960 and 1970 have been adjusted to make the two classifications comparable.

Two additional occupation questions were included on the 1970 census questionnaire. These questions were added to obtain more complete answers from respondents and, therefore, facilitate more accurate coding. This may have some effect on comparability. Moreover, the addition of the category "own business-incorporated" to the class of worker item will affect comparability by decreasing the number of self-employed and increasing the number of private wage and salary workers.

The following publications contain information on the various factors of comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Sixteenth Census Reports, Population, **Comparative Occupation Statistics for the United States, 1870 to 1940;** Bureau of the Census Working Paper No. 5, **Occupation Trends in the United States, 1900 to 1950,** 1959; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Indus-**

try Classifications—With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968. In addition, a summary of the changes between the 1960 and 1970 industry classification system may be found in **Statistical Reporter**, Office of Statistical Standards, Office of Management and Budget, April 1969, No. 69-10. Also, a summary of the changes between the 1960 and 1970 occupation classification systems may be found in **Statistical Reporter**, Office of Statistical Policy, Office of Management and Budget, December 1969, No. 70-6.

Other data.—Comparability between the statistics presented in this volume and statistics from other sources is frequently affected by the use of different classification systems, and by many of the factors described in the paragraphs on comparability with other data in the section on "Employment status." In regard to the comparisons between occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., comparability may not be as direct as would appear. Among the sources of difference may be the inclusion in the organizational listing of persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation, the inclusion of the same person in two or more different listings, and the fact that relatively few organizations attain complete coverage of membership in a particular occupation field.

INCOME

The data on income were derived from answers to questions 40 and 41 (see facsimiles of questionnaire items and instructions, pages App-36 and 39).

Information on money income received in the calendar year 1969 was requested from all persons 14 years old and over in the 20-percent sample. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported in item 40a (Wage or salary income), item 40b (Nonfarm net self-employment income), item 40c (Farm net self-employment income), item 41a (Social Security or railroad retirement income), item 41b (Public assistance or welfare income), and item 41c (All other income). "Earnings" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported as wage or salary income and nonfarm and farm net self-employment income. The figures represent the amount of income regularly received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property, (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" such as food produced and consumed in the home or free living quarters; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Type of Income

Wage or salary income.—This is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1969. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece rate payments, and cash bonuses earned.

Nonfarm net self-employment income.—This is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from a business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his own account. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Business expenses include cost of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.

Farm net self-employment income.—This is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of a farm by a person on his own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, governmental subsidies, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, and gravel, etc. Operating expenses include the cost of fuel, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not Federal, State, and local income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, and other farm products used for family living are not included as part of net income.

Social Security or railroad retirement income.—This includes cash receipts of Social Security pensions, survivors' benefits, permanent disability insurance payments, and special benefit payments made by the Social Security Administration (under the National old-age, survivors, disability, and

health insurance programs) before deductions of health insurance premiums. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included. Cash receipts of retirement, disability, and survivors' benefit payments made by the U.S. Government under the Railroad Retirement Act are also included.

Public assistance income.—This includes cash receipts of payments made under the following public assistance programs: aid to families with dependent children, old age assistance, general assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care are excluded from this item.

Income from all other sources.—This includes money income received from sources such as interest; dividends; net income (or loss) from property rentals; net receipts from roomers or boarders; veteran's payments; public or private pensions; periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities; unemployment insurance benefits; workmen's compensation cash benefits; net royalties; periodic payments from estates and trust funds; alimony or child support from persons who are not members of the household; net gambling gains; nonservice scholarships and fellowships; and money received for transportation and/or subsistence by persons participating in special governmental training programs, e.g., under the Manpower Development and Training Act.

Income of families and unrelated individuals.—This report includes information on income of families, unrelated individuals 14 years old and over, and persons 14 years old and over by general characteristics. Statistics on income cross-classified by detailed social and economic characteristics are presented in the Detailed Characteristics reports (PC(1)-D).

In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 14 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, in compiling the income data for unrelated individuals and persons 14 years old and over, the total amount of their own income is used. Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1969, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1970). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1969 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. On the other hand, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1969 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration were included. For most families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the family throughout 1969.

Median, Mean, and Per Capita Income

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. The median income was generally computed on the basis of the published income intervals shown in each table. However, the median income for 1970 in table 47 was calculated on the basis of the more detailed income intervals presented in table 57. Also, in those cases where no income distribution was published, e.g., families and unrelated individuals combined, the median income was usually computed from income distributions identical to those shown in table 57. For families and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of families and unrelated individuals, whereas for persons the medians are based on the distribution of persons 14 years old and over with income. When the median income falls in the terminal category of a distribution, the method of presentation is to show the initial value of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, for example, if the median income falls in the terminal category "$25,000 or more," it is shown as "$25,000+."

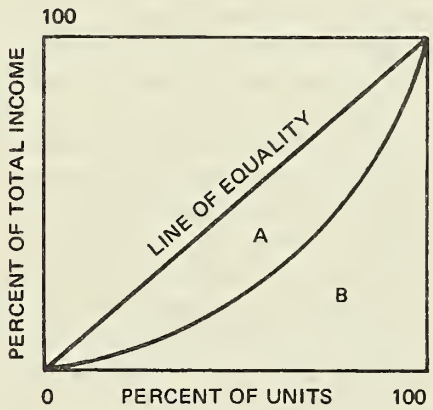
The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean family income is obtained by dividing total family income by the total number of families. The mean income of each family member is the amount obtained by dividing total family income by the total number of family members. Mean income for persons is obtained by dividing the total income of persons (including patients or inmates in institutional quarters) by the number of persons with income. Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population (including patients or inmates in institutional quarters) in that group. For the six income types the means are based on families or unrelated individuals having those types of income. It should be noted that the maximum income

amount that can be aggregated for each family or unrelated individual is 1.3 million dollars for total income and $995,000 for any one type of income. Thus, it is conceivable that the sum of the aggregates of all income types may exceed the aggregate of the total.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values in the statistics for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small areas and small subgoups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

Index of Income Concentration

The index of income concentration is a statistical measure derived from the Lorenz Curve. The Lorenz Curve is obtained by plotting the cumulative percent of units (families or unrelated individuals) on the abscissa against the cumulative percent of aggregate income on the ordinate as accounted for by these units. Aggregate income is obtained by multiplying the frequency in each income class interval by an assumed mean for that income class interval. Midpoints were used for income intervals below $15,000. Adjusted mean values were used for the $15,000 to $19,999 interval and the $20,000 to $24,999 interval. In general, the means for the open-end intervals used in computing the index of income concentration for family income distributions ($25,000 or more) and unrelated individual income distributions ($15,000 or more) were obtained by fitting a Pareto curve to the data. When the use of the Pareto formula resulted in what appeared to be an extraneous mean value exceeding $75,000 for families or exceeding $40,000 for unrelated individuals, $36,000 or $23,000, respectively, were used as the means for the open-end intervals in the income distributions for families and for unrelated individuals. If all units had exactly the same relative income, perfect equality would be represented by the diagonal shown in the diagram. Curves drawn to actual data invariably fall below this line and the greater the inequality in the distribution of income, the greater the area between the diagonal line and the Lorenz Curve.



The index of income concentration is defined as the ratio of the area between the diagonal and the Lorenz Curve to the total area under the diagonal. This relationship can be expressed as follows, using the notation in the diagram above.

$$L = \frac{A}{A+B} = \frac{\text{area betw. curve and diagonal}}{\text{area under diagonal}}$$

The index of income concentration ranges from 0.0 to 1.0. As the index approaches the limit of 1.0, the greater will be the inequality of the income distribution. For more detailed information on this measure, see **Trends in the Income of Families and Persons in the United States 1947 to 1964**, Technical Paper No. 17, published in August 1967 by the Bureau of the Census.

Limitations of the Data

Since questionnaire entries for income are frequently based on memory and not on records, many persons tend to forget minor or irregular sources of income, resulting in the under-reporting of income. In addition, there are errors of reporting due to misunderstanding of the income questions. One type of such error is the reporting of gross instead of net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which results in the overestimation of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the six income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of over-reporting would have an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State. Telephone callback procedures were instituted in the coding operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of income data. Moreover, many misreporting errors were rectified through

the coding and the computer editing procedures, resulting in improved consistency of reported income items with work experience, occupation, and class-of-worker information. For example, if a person reported that he was a self-employed (not incorporated) farm worker but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Another type of problem found involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, elaborate editing and allocation procedures were devised to impute appropriate values (either "None" or positive or negative dollar amounts) for the missing entries. These procedures are described in more detail in the section "Accuracy of the Data."

The income tables for families and unrelated individuals include in the lowest income group (less than $1,000) those that were classified as having no 1969 income as defined in the census. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts; were newly created families; or were families in which the sole bread winner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the families and unrelated individuals who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data in this report cover money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. It should be noted that nonmoney incomes are also received by some nonfarm residents. They often take the form of business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses. Many low income families also receive "income in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1969 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability

Earlier censuses. —The income data collected in the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses were basically similar to the 1970 census data, but there were variations in the detail of the questions. In 1960, information on income was obtained from all members comprising every fourth household and every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report (a) wage or salary income (b) net self-employment income and (c) income other than earnings received in 1959. Between the 1960 and 1970 censuses, there were also changes in the processing of the data. In the 1960 census, an assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who had reported the receipts of either wage and salary income or self-employment income but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income. This person was considered as unallocated. In the 1970 census, this assumption was not made. Generally, all missing values were imputed either as "none" or a dollar amount. If a person reported a dollar amount in either (a) wage or salary income, (b) net nonfarm self-employment income, or (c) net farm self-employment income, he was designated as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were inputed for any additional missing entries. Moreover, there was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts that were rounded to tens, hundreds, and thousands in the coding operation. In the 1960 census processing, $5, $50, and $500, respectively, were added by the computer to the absolute value of each amount that was coded in tens, hundreds, or thousands of dollars. Entries of $25,000 or more or losses of $9,900 or more were treated as $50,000 and minus $10,500, respectively. In the 1970 census, income amounts were coded in either hundreds or tens of thousands of dollars; $50 was added by the computer to each amount coded in hundreds of dollars and $5,000 to each amount coded in tens of thousands of dollars. Entries of $990,000 or more or losses of $9,900 or more were treated as $995,000 and minus $9,950, respectively, in all computer derivations of income aggregates. The coding schemes used in both the 1960 and 1970 censuses were developed to accomodate space limitations on the questionnaires.

In both the 1960 and 1970 censuses, all nonrespondents on income (whether heads of families or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics, as described in Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data."

In 1950, information on income was obtained from every fifth person 14 years old and over. If the sample person was the head of the family, the income questions were repeated for the other family members as a group in order to obtain the income of the whole family. In tabulating family

income for the 1950 census, the assumption was made that there was no other income in the family when only the head's income was reported.

In 1940, all persons 14 years old and over were asked to report (a) the amount of wages or salary received in 1939 and (b) whether income amounting to $50 or more was received in 1939 from sources other than wages or salaries.

Income tax data.—For several reasons, the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Bureau of the Census concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, some income tax returns are filed as separate returns and others as joint returns; and consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

Social Security Administration earnings record data.—The earnings data shown in this report are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The coverage of the earnings record data for 1969 excludes the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of $7,800 in 1969 are not covered by the earnings record data. Finally, since census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

Office of Business Economics State and SMSA income series.—The Office of Business Economics (OBE) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per capita personal income received by the population for each State and selected SMSA's. If the aggregate income was estimated from the income statistics shown in this report, it would be less than that shown in the OBE income series for several reasons. The Bureau of the Census data are obtained directly from households, whereas the OBE income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The OBE income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in this report, such as income in kind, income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of the services of banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1970. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employee contributions for social insurance.

POVERTY STATUS

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see income definitions, above). Poverty statistics have not been published in previous decennial census reports. They have, however, been published for the years 1959 to 1969 from data collected in the annual March Current Population Survey (CPS) by the Bureau of the Census. The population covered in the poverty statistics presented in this report excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years old.

The Poverty Definition

The poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by a Federal Interagency Committee.[6] The index provides a range of poverty income cutoffs adjusted by such factors as family size, sex of the family head, number of children under 18 years old, and farm and nonfarm residence. At the core of this definition of poverty is a nutritionally adequate food plan ("economy" plan) designed by the Department of Agriculture for "emergency or temporary use when funds are low." The index allows for differences in the cost of living between farm and nonfarm families by setting the poverty thresholds for farm families at 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families. The poverty income cutoffs are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index.

[6] For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No.28, Revision in Poverty Statistics, 1959 to 1968.

In 1969, the poverty thresholds ranged from $1,487 for a female unrelated individual 65 years old and over living on a farm to $6,116 for a nonfarm family with a male head and with seven or more persons (table A). The average poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four headed by a male was $3,745.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or other local variations in the cost of living (except for the farm-nonfarm differential described above).

Alternate poverty levels.—Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, two variations of the poverty definition were created at the same time that modifications were made in the poverty index: one is set at 75 percent of the official government standard and the other at 125 percent of this standard. Some data based on these two alternate poverty levels are presented in several of the tables in this report.

Weighted average thresholds at the poverty level.—The poverty cutoffs used by the Bureau of the Census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 124 thresholds arranged in a 4-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to seven or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to six or more children present), sex of head, and farm and nonfarm residence. The one- and two-person families are further differentiated by age of head (under 65 years and 65 years and over). The total family income of each family in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family. (If the family's total income is less than its corresponding poverty cutoff, the family is classified as poor. Otherwise, it is classified as nonpoor.) The average thresholds shown in table A, however, were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, for a given size of family, sex of head, and residence category, the weighted average threshold for that group is obtained by multiplying the dollar amount for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the total aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that size of family.

Because family composition varies by farm and nonfarm residence, the weighted average thresholds at the poverty level for farm families, as shown in table A, will not be exactly 85 percent of the nonfarm levels. Moreover, since family composition does not remain constant from year to year, the weighted average thresholds for 1969 will not reflect exactly the increase in the CPI between 1969 and earlier years.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those families and unrelated individuals classified as poor. Consequently, to obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below 75 percent and below 125 percent of the poverty level, the weighted poverty thresholds shown in table A may be multiplied directly by 0.75 and 1.25, respectively.

The thresholds presented in table A are based on the March 1970 Current

TABLE A. **Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level in 1969, by Size of Family and Sex of Head, by Farm and Nonfarm Residence**

Size of family	Total	Nonfarm			Farm		
		Total	Male head	Female head	Total	Male head	Female head
All unrelated individuals	$1,834	$1,840	$1,923	$1,792	$1,569	$1,607	$1,512
Under 65 years	1,888	1,893	1,974	1,826	1,641	1,678	1,552
65 years and over	1,749	1,757	1,773	1,751	1,498	1,508	1,487
All families	3,388	3,410	3,451	3,082	2,954	2,965	2,757
2 persons	2,364	2,383	2,394	2,320	2,012	2,017	1,931
Head under 65 years	2,441	2,458	2,473	2,373	2,093	2,100	1,984
Head 65 years and over	2,194	2,215	2,217	2,202	1,882	1,883	1,861
3 persons	2,905	2,924	2,937	2,830	2,480	2,485	2,395
4 persons	3,721	3,743	3,745	3,725	3,195	3,197	3,159
5 persons	4,386	4,415	4,418	4,377	3,769	3,770	3,761
6 persons	4,921	4,958	4,962	4,917	4,244	4,245	4,205
7 or more persons	6,034	6,101	6,116	5,952	5,182	5,185	5,129

Population Survey. However, it is felt that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the census.

Households below poverty level.—Households below the poverty level are defined as households in which the total income of the family or primary individual is below the poverty level. The incomes of persons in the household other than members of the family or the primary individual are not included in the total income of the family or primary individual when determining poverty status of a household.

The number of households shown in the poverty status tables is the sum of the households for which rent and value data are shown. This number may be less than the total number of household heads (i.e., households) shown in other tables since the rent and value data are tabulated only for households in specified types of housing units as described below in the paragraphs on value and gross rent.

Income deficit.—The income deficit is the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the income deficit is equal to the poverty threshold. The aggregate income deficit provides an estimate of the amount of money which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective thresholds at the poverty levels.

Mean income deficit.—The mean income deficit is the amount obtained by dividing the aggregate income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families or unrelated individuals (as appropriate) in that group.

Housing Items Related to Poverty Status

Occupied housing unit.—A housing unit is a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters. A housing unit can be occupied by a family, a family and unrelated persons living together, a group of unrelated persons living together, or by one person.

For each occupied housing unit there is one household. The former term refers to a type of living quarters and the latter term refers to the persons who occupy the quarters. Thus, the total number of households in the United States is equal to the total number of occupied housing units in the United States.

Tenure.—The data on tenure were derived from answers to question H9 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-37 and 39). A housing unit is tabulated as "owner occupied" (either of the first two circles filled in H9) if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for; a cooperative or condominium is "owner occupied" only if the owner or co-owner lives in it. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied."

Value.—The data on value were derived from answers to question H11 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-37 and 39).

Value data are tabulated for owner-occupied one-family houses which are located on a place of less than 10 acres and which do not have a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Cooperatives, condominiums, mobile homes, and trailers are excluded from the value tabulations.

Mean value is the sum of the individual values reported divided by the number of owner-occupied units for which value is shown. For purposes of computation, the midpoints of the intervals were used except that a mean value of $3,500 was assigned housing units in the interval "less than $5,000" and a mean of $60,000 was assigned units in the interval "$50,000 or more."

Gross rent.—The data on gross rent are based on the information reported for contract rent and the cost of utilities and fuel from questions H12 and H13 (see facsimiles of questionnaire items and instructions, pages App-37 and 39). Rent data are tabulated for renter-occupied units, excluding one-family houses on 10 acres or more.

Monthly gross rent is the summation of contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (water, electricity, gas) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these items are paid for by the renter. Thus, gross rent eliminates individual differences which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuel as part of the contract rental payment. While the estimated costs of water and fuel are reported on a yearly basis, they are converted to monthly figures in the computation process.

Mean gross rent is the sum of the individual rental amounts divided by the number of renter-occupied units,

excluding one-family houses on 10 acres or more.

Plumbing facilities.—Data on plumbing facilities were derived from answers to questions H5, H6, and H7 (see facsimiles of questionnaire items and instructions, pages App-37 and 39).

"With all plumbing facilities" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, and also a flush toilet and a bathtub or shower inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit.

Units "lacking some or all plumbing facilities" may lack hot water, bathtub (or shower), or flush toilet, or all of these facilities. Also included in this category are units having no piped water inside the structures and units with toilet or bathing facilities which are also used by another household.

FACSIMILES OF THE POPULATION QUESTIONS ON THE 1970 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES

(Questions on this page appeared on both the 15-percent and 5-percent sample questionnaires)

1. WHAT IS THE NAME OF EACH PERSON who was living here on Wednesday, April 1, 1970 or who was staying or visiting here and had no other home?

Line No. — *Print names in this order*:
- *Head of the household*
- *Wife of head*
- *Unmarried children, oldest first*
- *Married childen and their families*
- *Other relatives of the head*
- *Persons not related to the head*

2. HOW IS EACH PERSON RELATED TO THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?

Fill one circle.

If "Other relative of head," also give exact relationship, for example, mother-in-law, brother, niece, grandson, etc.

If "Other not related to head," also give exact relationship, for example, partner, maid, etc.

(1) Last name _____

First name _____ Middle initial

- ○ Head of household
- ○ Wife of head
- ○ Son or daughter of head
- ○ Other relative of head— *Print exact relationship* →
- ○ Roomer, boarder, lodger
- ○ Patient or inmate
- ○ Other not related to head— *Print exact relationship*

3. SEX

Fill one circle

- Male ○
- Female ○

4. COLOR OR RACE

Fill one circle.

If "Indian (American)," also give tribe.

If "Other," also give race.

- ○ White
- ○ Negro or Black
- ○ Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* →
- ○ Japanese
- ○ Chinese
- ○ Filipino
- ○ Hawaiian
- ○ Korean
- ○ Other— *Print race*

DATE OF BIRTH

5. Month and year of birth and age last birthday

Print

Month _____

Year _____

Age _____

6. Month of birth

Fill one circle

- ○ Jan.-Mar.
- ○ Apr.-June
- ○ July-Sept.
- ○ Oct.-Dec.

7. Year of birth

Fill one circle for first three numbers

- ○ 186-
- ○ 187-
- ○ 188-
- ○ 189-
- ○ 190-
- ○ 191-
- ○ 192-
- ○ 193-
- ○ 194-
- ○ 195-
- ○ 196-
- ○ 197-

Fill one circle for last number

- ○ 0
- ○ 1
- ○ 2
- ○ 3
- ○ 4
- ○ 5
- ○ 6
- ○ 7
- ○ 8
- ○ 9

8. WHAT IS EACH PERSON'S MARITAL STATUS?

Fill one circle

- ○ Now married
- ○ Widowed
- ○ Divorced
- ○ Separated
- ○ Never married

Note: On the questionnaires used in Alaska, the categories "Aleut" and "Eskimo were substituted for "Hawaiian" and "Korean" in question 4.

FACSIMILE OF THE RESPONDENT INSTRUCTIONS FOR POPULATION QUESTIONS 1 TO 8

1. If you are not sure about whether to list a person, see the rules on the flap of the census form.
2. If two or more unrelated people live together and share the rent, mark the first one you list **Head of household**. Mark the rest **Other not related to head** and print "partner" in the space.

   A stepchild or legally adopted child of the head should be marked **Son or daughter**.

5. If the month or year of birth, or the age, is not known, give your best estimate.

6, 7. If you are not sure how to fill these circles, look at the examples shown above.

8. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

FACSIMILES OF THE POPULATION QUESTIONS ON THE 1970 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES
(Percent indicates sample size)

Name of person on line (1) of page 2

Last name First name Initial

15 and 5 percent

13a. Where was this person born? *If born in hospital, give State or country where mother lived. If born outside U.S., see instruction sheet; distinguish Northern Ireland from Ireland (Eire).*

- O This State

OR

(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

5 percent

b. Is this person's origin or descent— *(Fill one circle)*

- O Mexican
- O Puerto Rican
- O Cuban
- O Central or South American
- O Other Spanish
- O No, none of these

15 percent

14. What country was his father born in?

- O United States

OR

(Name of foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

15. What country was his mother born in?

- O United States

OR

(Name of foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

5 percent

16. *For persons born in a foreign country—*

a. Is this person naturalized?

- O Yes, naturalized
- O No, alien
- O Born abroad of American parents

b. When did he come to the United States to stay?

- O 1965 to 70
- O 1960 to 64
- O 1955 to 59
- O 1950 to 54
- O 1945 to 49
- O 1935 to 44
- O 1925 to 34
- O 1915 to 24
- O Before 1915

15 percent

17. What language, other than English, was spoken in this person's home when he was a child? *Fill one circle.*

- O Spanish
- O French
- O German
- O Other— *Specify* _____
- O None, English only

18. When did this person move into this house (or apartment)? *Fill circle for date of last move.*

- O 1969 or 70
- O 1968
- O 1967
- O 1965 or 66
- O 1960 to 64
- O 1950 to 59
- O 1949 or earlier
- O Always lived in this house or apartment

19a. Did he live in this house on April 1, 1965? *If in college or Armed Forces in April 1965, report place of residence there.*

- O Born April 1965 or later
- O Yes, this house .....
- O No, different house

Skip to 20

b. Where did he live on April 1, 1965?

(1) State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc. _____

(2) County _____

(3) Inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?

O Yes O No

(4) *If "Yes,"* name of city, town, village, etc. _____

15 percent

20. Since February 1, 1970, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? *Count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree.*

- O No
- O Yes, public
- O Yes, parochial
- O Yes, other private

15 and 5 percent

21. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school he has ever attended?
Fill one circle. If now attending, mark grade he is in.

- O Never attended school— *Skip to 23*
- O Nursery school
- O Kindergarten

Elementary through high school (grade or year)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

College (academic year)

1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
O	O	O	O	O	O

22. Did he finish the highest grade (or year) he attended?

- O Now attending this grade (or year)
- O Finished this grade (or year)
- O Did not finish this grade (or year)

23. When was this person born?

- O Born before April 1956— *Please go on with questions 24 through 41.*
- O Born April 1956 or later— *Please omit questions 24 through 41 and go to the next page for the next person.*

5 percent

24. *If this person has ever been married—*

a. Has this person been married more than once?

O Once O More than once

b. When did he get married? _____ *Month* *Year*

When did he get married for the first time? _____ *Month* *Year*

c. *If married more than once—* **Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?**

O Yes O No

15 and 5 percent

25. *If this is a girl or a woman—*
How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?
Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

9	10	11	12 or more	None
O	O	O	O	O

15 percent

26. *If this is a man—*

a. Has he ever served in the Army, Navy, or other Armed Forces of the United States?

- O Yes
- O No

b. Was it during— *(Fill the circle for each period of service.)*

- Vietnam Conflict *(Since Aug. 1964)* ..... O
- Korean War *(June 1950 to Jan. 1955)* ..... O
- World War II *(Sept. 1940 to July 1947)* ..... O
- World War I *(April 1917 to Nov. 1918)* ..... O
- Any other time ..... O

FACSIMILES OF THE POPULATION QUESTIONS ON THE 1970 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES
(Percent indicates sample size)

27a. Has this person ever completed a vocational training program? *For example, in high school; as apprentice; in school of business, nursing, or trades; technical institute; or Armed Forces schools.*

○ Yes ○ No— *Skip to 28*

b. What was his main field of vocational training? *Fill one circle.*

○ Business, office work
○ Nursing, other health fields
○ Trades and crafts *(mechanic, electrician, beautician, etc.)*
○ Engineering or science technician; draftsman
○ Agriculture or home economics
○ Other field— *Specify* _____

28a. Does this person have a health or physical condition which limits the kind or amount of work he can do at a job? *If 65 years old or over, skip to question 29.*

○ Yes
○ No

b. Does his health or physical condition keep him from holding any job at all?

○ Yes
○ No

c. *If "Yes" in a or b*— **How long has he been limited in his ability to work?**

○ Less than 6 months ○ 3 to 4 years
○ 6 to 11 months ○ 5 to 9 years
○ 1 to 2 years ○ 10 years or more

QUESTIONS 29 THROUGH 41 ARE FOR ALL PERSONS BORN BEFORE APRIL 1956 INCLUDING HOUSEWIVES, STUDENTS, OR DISABLED PERSONS AS WELL AS PART-TIME OR FULL-TIME WORKERS

29a. Did this person work at any time last week?

○ Yes— *Fill this circle if this person did full- or part-time work. (Count part-time work such as a Saturday job, delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm; and active duty in the Armed Forces)*

○ No— *Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.* *Skip to 30*

b. How many hours did he work last week (at all jobs)? *Subtract any time off and add overtime or extra hours worked.*

○ 1 to 14 hours ○ 40 hours
○ 15 to 29 hours ○ 41 to 48 hours
○ 30 to 34 hours ○ 49 to 59 hours
○ 35 to 39 hours ○ 60 hours or more

c. Where did he work last week? *If he worked in more than one place, print where he worked most last week. If he travels about in his work or if the place does not have a numbered address, see instruction sheet.*

(1) Address *(Number and street name)* _____
(2) Name of city, town, village, etc. _____
(3) Inside the limits of this city, town, village, etc.?
○ Yes
○ No
(4) County _____
(5) State (6) ZIP Code _____

d. How did he get to work last week? *Fill one circle for chief means used on the last day he worked at the address given in 29c.*

○ Driver, private auto ○ Taxicab
○ Passenger, private auto ○ Walked only
○ Bus or streetcar ○ Worked at home
○ Subway or elevated ○ Other means— *Specify* _____
○ Railroad

After completing question 29d, skip to question 33.

30. Does this person have a job or business from which he was temporarily absent or on layoff last week?

○ Yes, on layoff
○ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
○ No

31a. Has he been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?

○ Yes ○ No— *Skip to 32*

b. Was there any reason why he could not take a job last week?

○ Yes, already has a job
○ Yes, because of this person's temporary illness
○ Yes, for other reasons (in school, etc.)
○ No, could have taken a job

32. When did he last work at all, even for a few days?

○ In 1970 ○ 1964 to 1967 ○ 1959 or earlier
○ In 1969 ○ 1960 to 1963 ○ Never worked
○ In 1968

Skip to 36

15 percent

15 and 5 percent

FACSIMILES OF THE POPULATION QUESTIONS ON THE 1970 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES
(Percent indicates sample size)

15 and 5 percent

33–35. Current or most recent job activity

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week, if any. If he had more than one job, describe the one at which he worked the most hours.

If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1960.

33. Industry

a. For whom did he work? *If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 36.*

(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?
Describe activity at location where employed.

(For example: Junior high school, retail supermarket, dairy farm, TV and radio service, auto assembly plant, road construction)

c. Is this mainly— *(Fill one circle)*

- O Manufacturing
- O Wholesale trade
- O Retail trade
- O Other *(agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)*

34. Occupation

a. What kind of work was he doing?

(For example: TV repairman, sewing machine operator, spray painter, civil engineer, farm operator, farm hand, junior high English teacher)

b. What were his most important activities or duties?

(For example: Types, keeps account books, files, sells cars, operates printing press, cleans buildings, finishes concrete)

c. What was his job title?

35. Was this person— *(Fill one circle)*

- Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions... O
- Federal government employee ..... O
- State government employee..... O
- Local government employee *(city, county, etc.)*... O
- Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm—
  - Own business not incorporated ..... O
  - Own business incorporated ..... O
- Working without pay in family business or farm O

5 percent

36. In April 1965, what State did this person live in?

- O This State

OR

(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, etc.)

15 and 5 percent

37. In April 1965, was this person— *(Fill three circles)*

a. Working at a job or business *(full or part-time)*?
O Yes O No

b. In the Armed Forces?
O Yes O No

c. Attending college?
O Yes O No

5 percent

38. *If "Yes" for "Working at a job or business" in question 37—* **Describe this person's chief activity or business in April 1965.**

a. What kind of business or industry was this?

b. What kind of work was he doing (occupation)?

c. Was he—
An employee of a private company or government agency... O
Self-employed or an unpaid family worker ..... O

15 and 5 percent

39a. Last year (1969), did this person work at all, even for a few days?
O Yes O No— *Skip to 41*

b. How many weeks did he work in 1969, either full-time or part-time?
Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

- O 13 weeks or less
- O 14 to 26 weeks
- O 27 to 39 weeks
- O 40 to 47 weeks
- O 48 to 49 weeks
- O 50 to 52 weeks

40. Earnings in 1969— *Fill parts a, b, and c for everyone who worked any time in 1969 even if he had no income.*
(If exact amount is not known, give best estimate.)

a. How much did this person earn in 1969 in wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs?
(Before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.)
$ _____.00 *(Dollars only)*
OR O None

b. How much did he earn in 1969 from his own nonfarm business, professional practice, or partnership?
(Net after business expenses. If business lost money, write "Loss" above amount.)
$ _____.00 *(Dollars only)*
OR O None

c. How much did he earn in 1969 from his own farm?
(Net after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above amount.)
$ _____.00 *(Dollars only)*
OR O None

41. Income other than earnings in 1969— *Fill parts a, b, and c.*
(If exact amount is not known, give best estimate.)

a. How much did this person receive in 1969 from Social Security or Railroad Retirement?
$ _____.00 *(Dollars only)*
OR O None

b. How much did he receive in 1969 from public assistance or welfare payments?
Include aid for dependent children, old age assistance, general assistance, aid to the blind or totally disabled.
Exclude separate payments for hospital or other medical care.
$ _____.00 *(Dollars only)*
OR O None

c. How much did he receive in 1969 from all other sources?
Include interest, dividends, veterans' payments, pensions, and other regular payments.
(See instruction sheet.)
$ _____.00 *(Dollars only)*
OR O None

FACSIMILES OF SELECTED HOUSING QUESTIONS ON THE 1970 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES
(Percent indicates sample size)

5 and 5 percent

B. Type of unit or quarters

Occupied
- O First form
- O Continuation

Vacant
- O Regular
- O Usual residence elsewhere

Group quarters
- O First form
- O Continuation

For a vacant unit, also fill C, D, A, H2 to H8, and H10 to H12

5 and 5 percent

H5. Is there hot and cold piped water in this building?
- O Yes, hot and cold piped water in this building
- O No, only cold piped water in this building
- O No piped water in this building

H6. Do you have a flush toilet?
- O Yes, for this household only
- O Yes, but also used by another household
- O No flush toilet

H7. Do you have a bathtub or shower?
- O Yes, for this household only
- O Yes, but also used by another household
- O No bathtub or shower

5 and 5 percent

H9. Are your living quarters—
- O Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household? *Do not include cooperatives and condominiums here.*
- O A cooperative or condominium which is owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?
- O Rented for cash rent?
- O Occupied without payment of cash rent?

5 and 5 percent

H11. *If you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying—*
What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot) would sell for if it were for sale?
- O Less than $5,000
- O $5,000 to $7,499
- O $7,500 to $9,999
- O $10,000 to $12,499
- O $12,500 to $14,999
- O $15,000 to $17,499
- O $17,500 to $19,999
- O $20,000 to $24,999
- O $25,000 to $34,999
- O $35,000 to $49,999
- O $50,000 or more

If this house is on a place of 10 acres or more, or if any part of this property is used as a commercial establishment or medical office, do not answer this question.

15 and 5 percent

H12. *Answer this question if you pay rent for your living quarters.*

a. *If rent is paid by the month—*
What is the monthly rent?

Write amount here → $ _____ .00 *(Nearest dollar)*

and

Fill one circle
- O Less than $30
- O $30 to $39
- O $40 to $49
- O $50 to $59
- O $60 to $69
- O $70 to $79
- O $80 to $89
- O $90 to $99
- O $100 to $119
- O $120 to $149
- O $150 to $199
- O $200 to $249
- O $250 to $299
- O $300 or more

b. *If rent is not paid by the month—*
What is the rent, and what period of time does it cover?

$ _____ .00 per _____
(Nearest dollar) *(Week, half-month, year, etc.)*

15 and 5 percent

H13. *Answer question H13 if you pay rent for your living quarters.*
In addition to the rent entered in H12, do you also pay for—

a. **Electricity?**
- O Yes, average monthly cost is → $ _____ .00 *Average monthly cost*
- O No, included in rent
- O No, electricity not used

b. **Gas?**
- O Yes, average monthly cost is → $ _____ .00 *Average monthly cost*
- O No, included in rent
- O No, gas not used

c. **Water?**
- O Yes, yearly cost is → $ _____ .00 *Yearly cost*
- O No, included in rent or no charge

d. **Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.?**
- O Yes, yearly cost is → $ _____ .00 *Yearly cost*
- O No, included in rent
- O No, these fuels not used

15 and 5 percent

H17. Is this building—
- O On a city or suburban lot?— *Skip to H19*
- O On a place of less than 10 acres?
- O On a place of 10 acres or more?

H18. Last year, 1969, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to—
- O Less than $50 (or None)
- O $50 to $249
- O $250 to $2,499
- O $2,500 to $4,999
- O $5,000 to $9,999
- O $10,000 or more

FACSIMILES OF THE RESPONDENT INSTRUCTIONS FOR POPULATION QUESTIONS IN THE 1970 CENSUS

13. Mark the circle for **This State** if he now lives in the same State as he was born in. If born in a **different State**, print name of State.

If born outside U.S., print name of country, U.S. possession, etc. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the U.S.

16. Mark one circle in part a **and** one circle in part b for persons born outside the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Canal Zone, Guam, or Virgin Islands of U.S.

17. If more than one language other than English was spoken, mark principal language.

18. Mark the date for the **last** time he moved into this **particular** house or apartment.

19a. Mark **Yes** if he lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1965, even if he moved away and came back between then and now. Mark **No** if he lived in the same building but in a different apartment on April 1, 1965.

b. If he lived somewhere else on April 1, 1965, give the address of his usual residence at that time.

Part (2) For addresses in Louisiana, print the parish name.

For addresses in Alaska, print the borough name.

For addresses in **independent cities**, print the name of the city and word "city," for example, "Baltimore city."

Part (3) Mark **Yes** if you know that the address is **now** inside the limits of a city, town, village, or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1965.

20. Do not count trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless you think he could get credit for it at a regular school or college.

21. Mark the highest grade he attended even if he did not finish it. If he is still in school, mark the grade he is in now.

If he skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended, regardless of how long it took to get there.

If he finished high school, but did not go to college, mark **12**.

For college, mark the highest academic year attended.

22. Mark **Finished this grade (or year)** only if he finished the **entire** grade or year shown in question 21.

24b. If exact dates of marriage are unknown, estimate as closely as possible.

25. Count all the children the girl or woman has ever had, even if some of them have died or no longer live with her.

26. Mark **Yes** if he was ever on active duty in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, no matter how short a time he served. Count only **active** duty in National Guard or Reserves.

Mark **No** if he had only civilian duty in the Armed Forces or merchant marine. Mark **No** if he was in the National Guard or Reserves, but was **not** called to active duty. Mark **No** if his only military service was in the Armed Forces of another country.

27a. Count only programs that he finished. Do not count courses which are not part of an organized program of study. Do not count training he got on-the-job, in company schools, in college after the second year, or by correspondence.

28a. **Health condition.** This is a **serious** illness, or a **serious** handicap (impairment) affecting some part of the body or mind, which interferes with his ability to **work at a job**. Answer **No** for pregnancy, common colds, etc.

29a. Mark **Yes** if he worked on any day Sunday through Saturday of last week.

Count as work	**Do not count as work**
Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payment "in kind"	Housework or yard work at own home
Work in own business, professional practice, or farm	Unpaid volunteer work.
Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not	Work done as an inmate of an institution.
Any part-time work	
Active duty in the Armed Forces	

b. Give the **actual** number of hours he worked at **all jobs last week**, even if that was more or fewer hours than he usually works.

c. For a person who travels about in his work or who works in more than one place--If he usually checks in or out at the same place every day, give the address of that place.

If he does not check in or out at the same place, give the address of the place where he worked the most hours last week.

Give the **exact address** of the location or branch where he works if his employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system).

When you cannot give the number or street name, print the name of the building, if any, or the name of the company for which he works.

d. Mark **Worked at home** for a person who worked on a farm where he lives or in an office or shop in his home.

30. Mark **No** if he works only during certain seasons or is "on call" to work when needed.

31a. Mark **Yes** if he tried to get a job or to start a business or profession at any time in the past **four** weeks; for example, if he registered at an employment office, went for a job interview, or did anything toward starting a business. Mark **Yes** if he was waiting to hear from places he had applied to or registered with within the past four weeks.

b. Mark **Yes, already has a job** if he was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **Yes, because of this person's temporary illness** if he expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **Yes, for other reasons** for reasons such as going to school or taking care of children.

32. Look at the instruction for 29a to see what **work** means. Mark **Never worked** if he: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part-time, (2) never did any unpaid work in a family business or farm, **and** (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

33a. If he worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of his supervisor. If he worked for a person or a small business that has no company name, print the name of the person he worked for.

b. Write two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or person named in 33a does. Write what it makes or what it sells or what service it gives. Some examples of acceptable answers are shown on the Census form and here.

Acceptable	**Unacceptable**
Cattle ranch	Ranch
Wholesale grocery store	Grocery store
Retail gas station	Oil company
Metal furniture manufacturing	Furniture company

If a company does more than one thing (like make household electrical appliances and electric generators) describe only the **major** activity at the place where he works. If, however, he works at a warehouse, repair shop, etc., that is part of and used only by a larger organization, give the major activity of the larger organization; for example, department store warehouse – report department store.

FACSIMILES OF THE RESPONDENT INSTRUCTIONS FOR POPULATION QUESTIONS IN THE 1970 CENSUS—cont.

3c. Mark **Manufacturing** if the factory, plant, mill, etc. makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark **Wholesale trade** if a business does not make things but buys them to sell to stores or other companies.

Mark **Retail trade** if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark **Other** if the main purpose of the employer is **not** making or selling things. Some examples of "Other" are services, such as those given by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks. Farming and building houses, bridges, roads, are also examples of "Other" kinds of businesses.

4a. Write two or more words to tell the kind of work he does. If he is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, write that down too. See examples of acceptable answers on the Census form and here.

Acceptable	Unacceptable
Sales clerk	Clerk
Carpenter's helper	Helper
Practical nurse	Nurse

b. Write the most important things that he does on the job. Some examples are shown on the Census form.

c. Print his job title (what his employer calls his job). If he has no job title, print **None**.

5. If he was an employee of a **private** non-profit organization, mark the first circle.

Mark **Local government employee** for a teacher in a local public school.

6. Mark **This State** if he now lives in the same State as he did in April 1965.

7. If he had two or more activities during the same period, mark **Yes** for each of these activities.

39. Look at the instruction for question 29a to see what **work** means. Count every week in which he did any work at all, even for a few hours.

40. Enter the amount or fill the **None** circle in a, b, **and** c. Part 40a **includes** "sick leave" pay. Part 40a **excludes** military bonuses, reimbursement for business expenses, and pay "in kind." The owner of an **unincorporated** nonfarm business should include his net earnings in part 40b. If the business or farm is **incorporated**, his earnings should be included in part 40a.

41. Enter the amount or fill the **None** circle in a, b, **and** c.

a. **Social Security or Railroad Retirement** – include U.S. Government payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, or to disabled workers. Include "Medicare" premiums; exclude receipts.

b. **Public assistance or public welfare payments** – include amounts received from Federal, State, or local public programs. Exclude private welfare payments.

c. **Interest, dividends** – include amounts received or credited to your account.

Veterans' payments – include money paid for service-connected disabilities, to survivors of deceased veterans, for education and on-the-job training subsistence allowances, and for "refunds" on "GI" insurance premiums.

Retirement pensions – include amounts paid by former private employers and by unions, and amounts paid by Federal, State, county, or other governmental agencies.

Other regular payments – include such periodic income as net rental income, unemployment insurance benefits, workmen's compensation, private welfare payments, alimony or child support, Armed Forces allotments, and regular contributions from persons who are not members of your household.

Exclude receipts from the sale of personal property, capital gains, lump-sum insurance or inheritance payments, or pay "in kind."

FACSIMILES OF THE RESPONDENT INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELECTED HOUSING QUESTIONS IN THE 1970 CENSUS

H5. Mark **hot water** even if you have it only part of the time.

H6, H7. **Also used by another household** means that someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the equipment. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the equipment.

H9. **Owned or being bought** means that the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house **and** the land.

H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the furnishings, utilities, or services are included.

a. If you pay rent by the month, write in the amount of rent and fill one circle.

b. If rent is **not** paid by the month, answer both parts of **b**. For example, **$20** per **week**, **$1,500** per **year**, etc.

H13. If exact costs are not known, estimate as closely as possible. Report amounts even if bills are unpaid or are paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket ({) the two utilities.

H17. A **city or suburban lot** is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered **on a city or suburban lot.**

A **place** is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this **residence** is located.

H18. Fill the circle for the total (gross) amount of money received from the sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products produced on this place during the calendar year 1969.

Appendix C.—ACCURACY OF THE DATA

SOURCES OF ERROR App-40
EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA App-40
ALLOCATION TABLES App-41
SAMPLE DESIGN App-42
RATIO ESTIMATION App-43
SAMPLING VARIABILITY App-44

SOURCES OF ERROR

Human and mechanical errors occur in any mass statistical operation such as a decennial census. Errors during the data collection phase can include failure to obtain required information from respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information in the wrong place or incorrectly. Errors can also occur during the field review of the enumerator's work, the clerical handling of the questionnaires, and the various stages of the electronic processing of the material. Careful efforts are made in every census to keep the errors in each step at an acceptably low level. Quality control and check measures are utilized throughout the census operation.

In the manual editing and coding operation, a sample of the work of each coder was verified, and a coder who showed consistently high error rates was retrained. A coder who still did not produce work of acceptable quality after retraining was removed from the coding operation. In addition, provision was made for correction of any work units for which the error rate exceeded an acceptable level. Information on error rates will be given in later publications.

As was done for the 1950 and 1960 censuses, evaluative material on many aspects of the 1970 census will be published as soon as the appropriate data are accumulated and analyzed. A major concern in the evaluation work is to ascertain, insofar as possible, the degree of completeness of the count of both population and housing units.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for completeness by a census clerk or enumerator, and a followup was made for missing information. The major review occurred in the central processing office, where the editing and coding operation provided an opportunity to correct obvious errors in the respondents' entries for those items which required manual processing. In coding relationship to household head, for example, the clerk made use of written entries, which the computer is not able to read, in determining the correct entry where the machine readable item was blank or contained conflicting information. For a few of the items, the respondents' entries were reviewed for reasonableness or consistency on the basis of other information on the questionnaire. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in mechanical editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the questionnaire contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status), or for at least two relevant sample characteristics, the inference was made that the marks represented a person. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning was unable to distinguish between a name and any other entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were missing, they were, in most cases, supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often where an entry for a given item was lacking or where the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in earlier censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the household head, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data. The allocation technique may be illustrated by the procedure used in the assignment of wage or salary income. The allocation of this item was carried out in the following steps:

1. The computer stored reported wage or salary income entries, by sex, age, relationship to household head, race, major occupation group, class of worker, and number of weeks worked in 1969, for persons 14 years old and over who worked in 1969.

2. Each stored wage or salary entry was retained in the computer only until a succeeding person having the same characteristics and having

wage or salary income reported was processed through the computer during the mechanical edit operation. Then the reported wage or salary income entry of the succeeding person was stored in place of the one previously stored.

3. When the wage or salary income of a person 14 years old or over who worked in 1969 was not reported or the entry was unacceptable, the wage or salary income assigned to this person was that stored for the last person who otherwise had the same characteristics.

This process insured that the distribution of wage or salary income assigned by the computer for persons of a given set of characteristics would correspond closely to the reported wage or salary income distribution of such persons in the current census.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for any person, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

ALLOCATION TABLES

The extent of the various editing and allocation procedures and their effect on each of the subjects is shown in tables C-1 to C-4. The number of persons and housing units enumerated in the sample is shown in table C-1. The extent of allocations or substitutions for nonresponse or inconsistency is shown for selected characteristics in tables C-2 and C-4; and distributions as they appeared before allocations or substitutions are shown in table C-3.

In table C-1, the "unweighted sample count" of persons and housing units represents a count of one for each sample person and each sample housing unit readable by the computer; thus, it is the unweighted universe before ratio estimation.

In table C-2 "persons with two or more sample characteristics reported" are persons with acceptable entries in two or more relevant sample characteristics (for example, entries in weeks worked in 1969 and wage or salary income for persons 14 years old and over). The column "persons with sample information" in table C-4 refers to the same information for specific places and counties. The characteristics listed in tables C-2 and C-4 cover most of the items that are published in this report. For each subject in tables C-2 and C-4 the universe applicable to the characteristic is described, along with the percent of persons in the relevant universe for whom nonresponses were allocated. In table C-2, the number of persons in each universe is also shown.

The figures in table C-3, representing distributions for each subject as they appeared before substitution and allocation for nonresponse, may be compared with the corresponding statistics in the appropriate detailed table, category by category, to measure the net effect of substitution and allocation.

The allocation rates shown in these tables are generally, but not always, comparable with the rates shown in similar tables in the 1960 reports. Certain types of response allocation are included as allocations in 1970 but were not so included in 1960. For example, allocations of race are counted for household members when allocating from the race of the household head, and allocations of marital status and sex are counted for persons identified as wives of household heads or as heads of households with wife present. Moreover, the characteristics of sample persons in substituted households are counted as allocations in 1970 but were not so counted in 1960 (except when the person in the substituted household had a nonresponse on a given characteristic).

In tables C-2 and C-4 the allocated characteristics resulting from substituted households include only those substitutions made when a housing unit enumerated as occupied contained no information for any person. Other substitutions made in the processing of the 100-percent data are mainly accounted for in the sample processing by adjusting the weights of the sample persons. Information on the total number of substitutions, including those for certain types of noninterview and for processing failure is presented in the report PC(1)-B1, **General Population Characteristics, U.S. Summary.**

The nonresponse rates shown in tables C-2 to C-4 do not necessarily reflect omissions on the questionnaire. Processing difficulties, particularly as related to the income items, resulted in the loss of some answers and the treatment of those entries as blanks.

SAMPLE DESIGN

For persons living in housing units at the time of the 1970 census, the housing unit, including all its occupants, was the sampling unit; for persons in group quarters identified in advance of the census, it was the person. In nonmail areas, the enumerator canvassed his assigned area and listed all housing units in an address register sequentially in the order in which he first visited the units whether or not he completed the interview. Every fifth line of the address register was designated as a sample line, and the housing units listed on these lines were included in the sample. Each enumerator was given a random line on which he was to start listing and the order of canvassing was indicated in advance, although the instructions allowed some latitude in the order of visiting addresses. In mail areas, the list of housing units was prepared prior to Census Day either by employing commercial mailing lists corrected through the cooperation of the post office or by listing the units in a process similar to that used in nonmail areas. As in other areas, every fifth housing unit of these lists was designated to be in the sample. In group quarters, all persons were listed and every fifth person was selected for the sample.

This 20-percent sample was subdivided into a 15-percent and a 5-percent sample by designating every fourth 20-percent sample unit as a member of the 5-percent sample. The remaining sample units became the 15-percent sample. Two types of sample questionnaires were used, one for the 5-percent and one for the 15-percent sample units. Some questions were included on both the 5-percent and 15-percent sample forms and therefore appear for a sample of 20 percent of the units in the census. Other items appeared on either the 15-percent or the 5-percent questionnaires. The sample rates for the various items appearing in this report are shown in table B.

Although the sampling procedure did not automatically insure an exact 20-percent sample of persons or housing units in each locality, the sample design was unbiased if carried through according to instructions; generally for larger areas the deviation from 20 percent was found to be quite small. Biases may have arisen, however, when the enumerator failed to follow his listing and sampling instructions exactly. Quality control procedures were used throughout the census process, however, and where there was clear evidence that the sampling procedures were not properly followed, some enumerators' assignments were

TABLE B. **Sample Rates for Subjects Included in This Report**

Subject	Sample rate (percent)	Subject	Sample rate (percent)
Sex	20	Vocational training	5
Race	20	Veteran status	15
Age	20	Disability	5
Household relationship	20	Employment status	20
Family composition	20	Labor force participation	20
Families and subfamilies	20	Weeks worked in 1969	20
Type of group quarters	20	Activity 5 years ago	20
Marital status	20	Place of work	15
Marital history	5	Means of transportation to work	15
Children ever born	20	Occupation	20
State of birth	20	Industry	20
Country of origin[1]	15	Class of worker	20
Spanish origin or descent	5	Income	20
Nativity and parentage[1]	15	Poverty status	20
Mother tongue[1]	15	Tenure of housing unit	20
Spanish surname[1] [2]	15	Farm residence	20
Year moved into present house	15	Value of housing unit	20
Residence in 1965	15	Gross rent	20
School enrollment	15	Plumbing facilities	20
Years of school completed	20		

[1]When these items are used to define a universe, as in tables 96 to 101, 112 to 116, and 129 to 133, the minimum base for which derived numbers are shown is determined according to the sample rate of the characteristic.

[2]The identification of Spanish surname was performed for both the 15-percent and 5-percent samples, but, for this report, the data were tabulated from the 15-percent sample only.

returned to the field for resampling. The percent of the total population and housing units enumerated in the sample is shown for the State in table C-1 in the body of this report. The computation of these proportions excluded several classes of the population for which no attempt at sampling was made. These were the relatively small numbers of persons and housing units (in most States, less than one percent) added to the enumeration from the post-census post office check, the various supplemental forms, and the special check of vacant units. However, the ratio estimation procedure described below adjusts the sample data to reflect these classes of population and housing units.

RATIO ESTIMATION

The statistics based on 1970 census sample data are estimates made through the use of ratio estimation procedures, which were applied separately for the 5-, 15-, and 20-percent samples. The first step in carrying through the ratio estimates was to establish the areas within which separate ratios were to be prepared. These are referred to as "weighting areas." For the 15- and 20-percent samples, the weighting areas contained a minimum population size of 2,500. The weighting areas used for the 5-percent ratio estimate were larger areas, having a minimum population size of 25,000 and comprising combinations of the weighting areas used for the 15- and 20-percent samples. Weighting areas were established by a mechanical operation on the computer and were defined to conform, as nearly as possible, to areas for which tabulations are produced. Where these areas do not agree (primarily for smaller areas), there may be some differences between complete counts and sample estimates.

The ratio estimation process operated in three stages. The first stage employed 19 household-type groups (the first of which was empty by definition). The second stage used two groups, head of household and not head of household, and the third stage used 24 age-sex-race groups.

Group	
	STAGE I
	Male head with own children under 18
1	1-person household
2	2-person household
3	3-person household
.	.
.	.
6	6-or-more-person household
	Male head without own children under 18
7-12	1-person to 6-or-more-person households
	Female head
13-18	1-person to 6-or-more-person households
19	*Group quarters persons*
	STAGE II
20	*Head of household*
21	*Not head of household (including persons in group quarters)*
	STAGE III
	Male Negro
22	Age under 5 years
23	5-13
24	14-24
25	25-44
26	45-64
27	65 and older
	Male, not Negro
28-33	Same age groups as for Male Negro
	Female Negro
34-39	Same age groups as for Male Negro
	Female, not Negro
40-45	Same age groups as for Male Negro

At each stage, for each of the groups, the ratio of the complete count to the weighted sample count of the population in the group was computed and applied to the weight of each sample person in the group. This operation was performed for each of the 19 groups in the first stage, then for the two groups in the second stage and finally for the 24 groups in the third stage. As a rule, the weighted sample counts within each of the 24 groups in the third stage should agree with the complete counts for the weighting areas. Close, although not exact, consistency can be expected for the two groups in the second stage and the 19 groups in the first stage.

There are some exceptions to this general rule, however. As indicated above, there may be differences between the complete counts and sample estimates when the tabulation area is not made up of whole weighting areas. Furthermore, in order to increase the reliability, a separate ratio was not computed in a group whenever certain criteria pertaining to the complete count of persons and the magnitude of the weight were not met. For example, for the 20-percent sample the complete count of persons in a group had to exceed 85 persons and the ratio of the complete count to the unweighted sample count could not exceed 20. Where these criteria were not met,

groups were combined in a specific order until the conditions were met. Where this occurred, consistency between the weighted sample and the complete counts would apply as indicated above for the combined group but not necessarily for each of the groups in the combination.

Each sample person was assigned an integral weight to avoid the complications involved in rounding in the final tables. If, for example, the final weight for a group was 5.2, one-fifth of the persons in the group (selected at random) were assigned a weight of 6 and the remaining four-fifths a weight of 5.

The estimates realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted had the population been stratified into the groups before sampling. The net effect is a reduction in both the sampling error and possible bias of most statistics below what would be obtained by weighting the results of the sample by a uniform factor (e.g., by weighting the 20-percent sample results by a uniform factor of 5). The reduction in sampling error will be trivial for some items and substantital for others. A byproduct of this estimation procedure is that estimates for this sample are, in general, consistent with the complete count for the population groups used in the estimation procedure. A more complete discussion of the technical aspects of these ratio estimates will be presented in a separate report.

SAMPLING VARIABILITY

The estimates from the 20-, 15-, and 5-percent sample tabulations are subject to sampling variability. The standard errors of these estimates can be approximated by using the data in tables C through E. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the difference (due to sampling variability) between the sample estimate and the figure that would have been obtained from a complete count of the population is less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference is less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2½ times the standard error. The amount by which the estimated standard error must be multiplied to obtain other odds deemed more appropriate can be found in most statistical textbooks. The sampling errors may be obtained by using the factors shown in table E in conjunction with table C for absolute numbers and in conjunction with table D for percentages. These tables reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not of bias arising in the collection, processing, and estimation steps nor of the correlated errors enumerators introduce; estimates of the magnitude of some of these factors in the total error are being evaluated and will be published at a later date.

Table C shows approximate standard errors of estimated numbers for most statistics based on the 20-percent sample. In determining the figures for this table, some aspects of the sample design, the estimation process, and the population of the area over which the data have been compiled are ignored. Table D shows standard errors of most percentages based on the 20-percent sample. Linear interpolation in tables C and D will provide approximate results that are satisfactory for most purposes. Table E provides a factor by which the standard errors shown in tables C or D should be multiplied to adjust for the combined effect of the sample size (i.e., whether a 20-percent, 15-percent, or 5-percent sample), the sample design, and the estimation procedure.

To estimate the standard error for a given characteristic based on the 15- or 5-percent sample, or for a more precise estimate for the 20-percent sample, locate in table E the factor applying to the characteristic and sample size used to tabulate the data and multiply this factor by the standard error found in table C or D. If the estimate is not identified in table E, use the factor shown for "all other." Where data are shown as cross-classifications of two characteristics, locate and use the larger factor. Similarly, if an item, although collected on one sample basis, has been tabulated for a smaller sample, use the factor appropriate for the smaller sample.

The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the three following situations:

1. For a difference between the sample figure and one based on a complete count (e.g., arising from comparisons between 1970 sample statistics and complete-count statistics for 1960 or 1950), the standard error is identical with the standard error of the 1970 estimate alone.

2. For a difference between two sample figures (that is, one from 1970 and the other from 1960, or both from the same census year), the standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between estimates of the same characteristics in two different areas, or

for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error. The approximate standard error for the 1970 sample figure is derived directly from tables C through E. The standard error of a 25-percent 1960 sample figure may be obtained from the relevant 1960 census report or an approximate value may be obtained by multiplying the appropriate value in table C or D by 0.9.

3. For a difference between two sample estimates, one of which represents a subclass of the other, the tables can be used directly with the difference considered as the sample estimate.

The sampling variability of the medians presented in certain tables (median age, median years of school completed, and median income) depends on the size of the base and on the distribution on which the median is based. An approximate method for measuring the reliability of an estimated median is to determine an interval about the estimated median such that there is a stated degree of confidence the true median lies within the interval. As the first step in estimating the upper and lower limits of the interval (that is, the confidence limits) about the median, compute one-half the number on which the median is based (designated $\frac{N}{2}$). From table C, following the method outlined in other parts of this section, compute the standard error of an estimated number equal to $\frac{N}{2}$. Subtract this standard error from $\frac{N}{2}$. Cumulate the frequencies (in the table on which the median is based) until the total first exceeds the difference between $\frac{N}{2}$ and its standard error and by linear interpolation obtain a value corresponding to this number. In a corresponding manner, add the standard error to $\frac{N}{2}$, cumulate the frequencies in the table, and obtain a value in the table on which the median is based corresponding to the sum of $\frac{N}{2}$ and its standard error. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the median would lie between these two values. The range for 19 chances out of 20 and for 99 in 100 can be computed in a similar manner by multiplying the standard error by the appropriate factors before subtracting from and adding to one-half the number reporting the characteristic. Interpolation to obtain the values corresponding to these numbers gives the confidence limits for the median.

The sampling variability of a mean, such as the number of children ever born per 1,000 women or mean income, presented in certain tables, depends on the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (for example, the use of households as the sampling unit), and the use of ratio estimates.

An approximation to the variability of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the standard deviation of the distribution on which the mean is based; divide this figure by the square root of one-fifth of the total units in the distribution; multiply this quotient by the factor from table E appropriate to the statistic and the actual sample rate on which the mean is based. If the distribution is not published in the detailed tables, calculate the standard deviation from a comparable distribution for a larger area or for a similar population group; divide by the square root of one-fifth of the units on which the mean of interest is based; multiply the quotient by the factor from table E.

TABLE C. **Approximate Standard Error of Estimated Number Based on 20-Percent Sample**

(Range of 2 chances out of 3; for factors to be applied see table E and text)

Estimated number[1]	Number of persons in area[2]								
	1,000	10,000	25,000	100,000	250,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	20,000,000
50	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
100	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
250	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
500	30	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
1,000	...	60	60	65	65	65	65	65	65
2,500	...	90	95	100	100	100	100	100	100
5,000	...	100	130	140	140	140	140	140	140
10,000	...	...	150	190	200	200	200	200	200
15,000	...	...	150	230	240	240	240	240	240
25,000	...	...	...	270	300	310	310	320	320
50,000	...	...	...	320	400	440	440	440	450
75,000	...	...	...	270	450	520	540	540	540
100,000	...	...	...	...	490	600	620	630	630

[1] For estimated numbers larger than 100,000, the relative errors are somewhat smaller than for 100,000.

[2] An area is the smallest complete geographic area to which the estimate under consideration pertains. Thus, the area may be the State, city, county, standard metropolitan statistical area, urbanized area, or the urban or rural portion of the State or county. The rural farm or rural nonfarm persons in the State or county, the Negro persons, etc., do not represent complete areas.

TABLE D. **Approximate Standard Error of Estimated Percentage Based on 20-Percent Sample**

(Range of 2 chances out of 3; for factors to be applied see table E and text)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage						
	500	1,000	2,500	10,000	25,000	100,000	250,000
2 or 98	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	2.7	1.9	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	3.9	2.7	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2
50	4.5	3.2	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.2

TABLE E. **Factor to be Applied to Standard Error**

Characteristics	Sample rate (percent)	Factor[1]
Race	20	0.9
Age	20	0.9
Household relationship	20	0.5
Families and subfamilies[2]	20	0.6
Unrelated individuals	20	1.3
Type of group quarters	20	0.6
Marital status	20	0.6
Marital history	5	1.9
State of birth	20	1.3
Country of origin	15	1.5
Spanish origin or descent	5	2.7
Mother tongue	15	1.9
Nativity and parentage	15	1.8
Year moved into present house	15	2.0
Residence in 1965	15	2.1
Rural farm-nonfarm residence	20	1.9
School enrollment	15	0.9
Years of school completed	20	1.0
Vocational training	5	1.7
Veteran status	15	0.9
Disability	5	2.5
Labor force status	20	0.8
Unemployed	20	1.0
Hours worked	20	0.8
Weeks worked in 1969	20	0.8
Year last worked	20	0.8
Activity 5 years ago	20	0.8
Place of work	15	1.3
Means of transportation to work	15	1.3
Occupation	20	1.1
Industry	20	1.1
Class of worker	20	1.1
Income		
Persons	20	0.9
Families[2]	20	1.0
Poverty status		
Persons	20	1.9
Families[2]	20	1.1
All other		
20 percent	20	1.0
15 percent	15	1.2
5 percent	5	2.2

[1] Tabulations of data for persons of Spanish heritage are based on the 15-percent sample. For characteristics shown in this table as based on the 20-percent sample, the factor for persons of Spanish heritage is obtained by multiplying the appropriate factor in this table by 1.2. For characteristics shown as based on the 15-percent sample, the factor in this table can be used directly.

[2] When using table C to determine the standard error for a count of families, use the column in table C appropriate to the total number of families (rather than the total population) in the area under consideration.

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